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## STRIKING MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA DENIED HEARING

President Wilson Answers Re-  
quest for Further Wage Award  
by Citing Pledge of Workers  
to Abide by Accepted Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The President yesterday refused to reconvene the joint scale commission of anthracite operators and miners at the behest of the striking miners in Pennsylvania, who have refused to abide by the decision of the commission, approved by the President, and have been out on "vacation" by the thousands ever since.

Moreover, the President gave notice that he would stand by the message he sent when the miners first threatened to strike, when he accepted their challenge and declared the people of the United States would find some substitute for fuel to tide them over until the real sentiment of the workers could be ascertained, and they were ready to abide by the obligations they have entered into.

He reminded the miners that this government had declined to enter into friendly relations with other governments which had boasted their readiness to violate treaties when it pleased them, and that it would come with very poor grace to yield to men in the anthracite coal fields who are now violating their contracts.

On the other hand, the Attorney-General declared yesterday that the striking miners had not violated any existing war-time statute, and that no proof has been submitted to show that the miners conspired to restrict the anthracite coal output. He held that the anthracite "vacation" was in no sense analogous to the bituminous coal strike, in which the government invoked the power of injunction.

No evidence is available to show that the men in the anthracite fields are continuing on vacation through unlawful means," he added. Federal investigators have been at work for several weeks in Pennsylvania, and it was upon their reports that Mr. Palmer predicated his statement that the men were not staying out as the result of a "concerted plan."

The Department of Labor was informed that men had returned to work in several collieries yesterday.

### The President's Letter

The President's letter, addressed to Philip Murray, John Collins, Thomas Kennedy and C. J. Golden, representing the Anthracite Mine Workers, was as follows:

"I am in receipt of your telegram of September 3, informing that you have written the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission into an agreement with the anthracite operators, despite the fact that you are convinced that the award in itself does not provide that measure of justice to which you believe your people are entitled. I sincerely thank you for the promptness with which you have acted notwithstanding your disappointment. It is a policy of that kind, carried into effect by the rank and file of the workers, that has made for the steady improvement of the conditions of the anthracite miners in recent years, and which lays the foundation for still further progress."

### Previous Note Cited

"You ask me to convene the joint scale commission of anthracite operators and miners for the purpose of adjusting certain inequalities which you assert exist in the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission. In that connection your attention is called to a telegram which I sent to Enoch Williams, and others, in reply to a telegram I received from them stating that the anthracite miners would refrain from working unless I set aside the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission or before September 1.

"In that telegram I said:

"If your communication declaring your intention to refrain from working unless I set aside the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission on or before September 1, 1920, is intended as a threat, you can rest assured that your challenge will be accepted, and that the people of the United States will find some substitute fuel to tide them over until the real sentiment of the anthracite mine workers can find expression and they are ready to abide by the obligations they have entered into."

"Notwithstanding the plain warning contained in that telegram, which was given wide publicity, the majority of the anthracite coal miners, following the leadership of these men, have refrained from work under the guise of taking a vacation. In doing so they have not deceived anyone, not even themselves."

### Intent of Strikers

"When a body of men collectively refrain from working by mutual understanding, however arrived at, it is a strike, no matter what name may be given to it. Our people have fought a great war and made untold sacrifices to insure, among other things, that solemn agreement shall not be considered as a mere scrap of paper. We have declined to enter into friendly relations with governments that boast of their readiness to violate treaties whenever it suits their own convenience, and under these circumstances we could not look the world in the face if justify our action to our own people and our own con-

science if we yielded one iota to the men in the anthracite coal fields who are violating the contract so recently entered into between themselves, the coal operators, and the Government of the United States.

"I appreciate the earnestness of your efforts to get the men to return to work, and command your stand in support of the obligations of your contracts, which all men must honor, but for the reasons stated above I regret that I cannot grant your request to reconvene the joint scale commission of operators and miners.

"Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

## ANTI-VACCINATION LAW TO BE SOUGHT

Ninety-Four Thousand California  
Citizens Ask for Amendment  
to Prohibit Compulsory Innoculation  
in the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Ninety-four thousand citizens in the State of California have recently signed petitions to place an amendment on the November ballot, to prohibit compulsory vaccination and inoculation in the public schools and university of the State," said the field secretary of the Public School Protective League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"In 1917 the league was organized as a state-wide organization, for the purpose of protecting the public school children from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation. Within its ranks are citizens and parents of school children residing in every part of California, of every religious opinion and medical preference, all working together with a single purpose of having "a free child in a free school." The work of the league has been along three distinct lines, legislative, executive and educational."

The legislative work accomplished last year was extensive, and a number of bills were introduced and have since become laws. Among the bills were Senate Bill 474 providing for exemption from physical examination of the children of parents who do not desire it. Another bill was Assembly Bill 667 giving educational authorities power to exclude propaganda from the schools.

The league also works for the defeat of bills introduced by the medical interests. They included bills which would require one year of dietetics, home nursing, and care of the sick, also to establish dental nurses authorized to perform certain operations on the pupils in the public schools, and the physical examination of all school teachers by a physician. All of these bills were defeated through the efforts of the Public School Protective League and its friends.

At the present time the league is working earnestly to carry at the November election Amendment No. 6, to prohibit compulsory vaccination and inoculation in the schools and University of California.

"The taking away of rights of the children of the public schools, through forced medication and vaccination, is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States upon which our government is founded," said the field secretary.

"At the present time the California health officers try to compel all children of the public schools to be vaccinated, upon entrance thereto, unless their parents sign exemption cards. For admission to the State University, vaccination is compulsory and no exemptions are granted."

## SHIPPING COMPANY OFFICERS FREED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—W. Averill Harriman, president, R. H. M. Robinson, vice-president, and Ira A. Campbell, counsel of the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, appeared yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Mitchell and testified that they had not meant to disobey the injunction procured by the Kerr Steamship Company to prevent the Harriman people from interfering with the steamship Kerlew until the expiration of her charter next month. Upon examination of the defendants' testimony, Justice Mitchell entered an order terminating the contempt proceedings, adding a proviso that there should be no penalty against the defendants. The shipping company's officers said they thought the admiralty proceedings which put United States deputy marshals aboard the Kerlew was an entirely proper protection of their rights.

### HONOR FOR SWISS OFFICER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—The British colony at a meeting in Voray on Thursday presented Major De La Harpe, a Swiss officer, with a souvenir and address in recognition of his care for the British interned in Switzerland during the war. Colonel Goff, on behalf of the British colony, made the presentation which consisted of a fine antique cup and two candelabra for Major De La Harpe and a silver bonbonniere with a gold shield for his wife. The address bore 34 signatures. In conveying his thanks Major De La Harpe, who was mentioned in a telegram from King George to the Swiss Government, where they will submit new points to their government for consideration.

## FARMERS COMPILE POLITICAL ROSTER

American Farm Bureau Federation to Learn Attitude of Law-makers and Candidates on Issues It Has Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Accompanying digests of both the Democratic and Republican platforms showing comparisons between them and the 14 planks submitted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, sent out from the federation headquarters here to the state headquarters, was a brief of the principal bills in which agricultural interests will center their attention during the coming session of Congress.

Each state farm bureau is appointing delegations to confer with all senators and representatives in regard to their position on such legislation. Particular attention will be paid to those who come up for reelection this year, but all will be put on record.

Both parties have promised agriculture adequate support on practically every point involved. Every agricultural plank presented by the American Farm Bureau Federation is included in these platforms and since confirmed by the acceptance and campaign speeches of both Senator Harding and Governor Cox. The federation proposed to make certain that candidates and supporters of both parties fully understand the nature of the promises made and take the necessary steps to place themselves in position to fulfill these promises through legislative action.

Some of the important bills on which candidates will be asked definitely to commit themselves are:

The Capper-Volstead Bill. Legalizing collective marketing by agricultural producers organizations.

The Nolin Bill. Imposing an additional tax on land.

The Truth in Fabrics Bill. Requiring manufacturers to honestly label their fabrics so as to show the percentages of wool and the percentages of shoddy used.

The Kenyon-Anderson Bill. To control the meat packers.

—A German Credit Bill. Providing a credit for Germany against the net proceeds of the alien property custodian's sales, the money to be used in purchasing raw materials, such as wool and cotton, in this country.

The Kahn-Wadsworth Bill. Authorizing the government to operate the air-fixation nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, for the production of nitrate of soda.

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living, and he proposed a conference between the miners and the coal owners for this purpose.

#### Neither Proposal Welcome

Sir Robert announced that the government had decided that the miners' claims to an increase of wages had not been made good, but was willing to submit the question to an impartial tribunal. Neither proposal was welcome to the miners' leaders.

It transpired that if the miners' executive had not asked for a reduction in the price of coal they would have asked for at least double what they are asking for now in an increase of wages. Sir Robert evidently desired to find some way of increasing the output by coupling it up with the question of remuneration, but Mr. Smillie plainly declared that while the miners had no desire to retard output they would be very chary of entering into any movement which might increase the output of coal by 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons per annum, if the government were merely going to take the price of that and pay off the war debt with it.

#### DRY CANDIDATE ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

**Mr. Watkins Thinks People Indifferent to Fund Figures—Real Questions League, Labor and Enforcement, He Says**

HAMLINE, Minnesota—"The country at large will not care 30 cents to find out the exact figures or even the approximate figures of any campaign fund," said Aaron S. Watkins, Prohibition candidate for President, in a speech at the Minnesota State Fair yesterday.

"It is said by some that all the national elections since the Civil War have followed the line of largest contributions," Mr. Watkins continued. "The fact that the side with the largest campaign fund has usually won may be a case of cause and effect one way or another. It may be true that the party which is on the way to victory may easily secure the largest campaign funds, because a going concern always attracts followers and supporters. So the man who calls attention too largely to his opponent's campaign funds may be betraying the fact that the swing is against himself."

"The real questions of this year are the League of Nations, the Labor problem and the extinction of the liquor traffic. On all these questions we believe that the rural population can be reached with reason and will vote in accordance therewith."

Mr. Watkins devoted the major portion of his speech to a discussion of rural problems, the most important of which, he said, was preservation and the steady decrease of rural population. He said that the solution of the question was to develop a genuine loyalty to the farm. He concluded: "As long as boys and girls on the farm are taught that the great opportunities, intellectual, social and financial, are in the cities, we shall cry out in vain against the exodus from the farm. Whenever we begin to plan the farm as a permanent place to live and the best place to enjoy life, then the farm will be in condition at least to state its problems to the country and to assist in their solution."

#### CHANGED POLICY OF FRENCH RAILWAYMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The congress of railwaymen, after the lesson of the May strikes, shows a definite desire to break with the Socialist Party and to confine itself to its professional affairs. It is to become a trades union and not a political organization, much less a revolutionary instrument. After many days of discussion, Mr. Bidegaray, who was displaced from the functions of secretary here during the May strikes, succeeded in obtaining a virtual condemnation of that movement. He was, as a moderate leader, reelected to his old post. This is a clear indication of the new tendency. He spoke severely about the demagogic action, which had only succeeded in bringing about the dismissal of 25,000 railway men, who are now, for a great part, without work. When the federation was professional and not political it obtained a considerable augmentation of wages and the eighth hour day.

The majority for Mr. Bidegaray, after this declaration, was overwhelming. Further, he obtained the repudiation of the Soviet doctrines. The motion was passed by nearly 300 Syndicates against 100 approving of the Syndicalist International of Amsterdam, and not that of Lenin. The trade unions thus separate themselves from the Socialists, who themselves are divided on the question of the Third International and are likely to split. The effect upon the political situation is obvious.

#### REGENCY PROCLAIMED BY CAPT. D'ANNUNZIO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Capt. Gabriele D'Annunzio proclaimed a regency of the state of Quarnero on Wednesday evening. Enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants of Fiume and legionaries.

#### WORKERS TO STOP MUNITIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—At a meeting of the Union of Federal Workers, it was decided to take all means possible to prevent the dispatch of munitions through Switzerland to Poland

#### REGENERATING THE BULGARIAN POLICY

**Mr. Stambouliki, Premier, HasAppealed for Understanding With Greece and Renewal of Her Generosity to Bulgaria**

The following article, written specially for The Christian Science Monitor, is from the pen of a writer who has had the opportunity of observing Balkan conditions at close range.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Last week a cable from Sofia reported a speech of Mr. Stambouliki, Premier of Bulgaria, in which he expressed the joy of the Bulgarian Nation at the escape of Mr. Veniselos.

Mr. Stambouliki gave the reasons for this joy: Mr. Veniselos was the only Balkan statesman who has sincerely pursued a policy of conciliation and who has been ready at all times to make even sacrifices in order to bring Greece and Bulgaria to an understanding. Mr. Stambouliki hopes that Mr. Veniselos will reconsider the case of Bulgaria and that he will again show his conciliatory spirit by recognizing certain needs of Bulgaria.

Mr. Stambouliki's terms for an understanding with Greece were very well known. A few months ago, in a personal letter to Mr. Veniselos, he extolled the conciliatory qualities of the latter, reminded the Greek Premier of the generous sacrifices Greece offered to make in 1912 and in 1915 in order to bring about peace between the two neighboring countries and appealed to Mr. Veniselos for a renewal of that Greek generosity.

Conciliatory Offers

Mr. Veniselos, in a letter, masterly in its courtesy, replied to Mr. Stambouliki that Greece has been and continues to be the advocate of a sincere understanding between her and Bulgaria. He reminded the Bulgarian Premier of the efforts of Greece in 1912 of the sacrifices made by his country in 1913, and of the offers of the Greek Government made to Bulgaria in 1915. Mr. Veniselos also reminded Mr. Stambouliki that in spite of those unprecedented efforts of Greece to win Bulgaria, the Bulgarians replied by treacherous attacks and wholesale destruction of life and property in Western Thrace and in Eastern Macedonia. While Greece has before her as her great goal the attainment of Balkan pacification, the unfortunate conduct of Bulgaria and the unjustifiable abuse of Greek benevolence inspire no immediate confidence in Bulgarian policies and no longer justify a repetition of that unbounded generosity of Greece thrice shown to Bulgaria and as many times exploited.

Mr. Veniselos expressed the hope that an understanding between Bulgaria and her neighbors may be reached at no distant future, but that such an understanding could not be attained at the expense of the neighbors of Bulgaria, and that Bulgaria should first endeavor to convince her neighbors of the sincerity of this purpose as voiced by her Premier. Bulgaria, concluded Mr. Veniselos, must show that she renounces her claims to lands which have always been Hellenic and which now the Peace Conference has recognized as such and awarded to Greece. Meanwhile, Greece will offer Bulgaria every commercial facility, and seeing that the economic needs of the two neighboring countries are supplementary to one another, a rapprochement between Greece and Bulgaria may not be impossible, provided that the entire Bulgarian Government adopts the conciliatory policy voiced by her Premier.

Mr. Veniselos Sincere

That Mr. Veniselos is sincere in the expression of his hope for a speedy understanding between Bulgaria and Greece is beyond doubt. His whole career as a statesman bears witness to his unaffected desire for an economic and even a political collaboration between the Balkan peoples. How far is Mr. Stambouliki's desire for an understanding to be accepted at its face value? The sincerity or insincerity of the expressions of Mr. Stambouliki can be studied in certain actions of the Bulgarian Government. If Mr. Stambouliki really desires an understanding with the Balkan peoples, if he is intent upon desisting from the imperialistic schemes of his predecessors, the best evidence must naturally lie in the choice of his collaborators and his diplomatic representatives. If Mr. Veniselos had pretended to desire a sincere understanding and collaboration with Serbia, he would have certainly given the worst evidence of that sincerity had he taken into his cabinet men like the former Premier, Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Skouloudis, who refused to honor the signature of Greece to the Greco-Serbian Treaty in 1915—if Mr. Veniselos had chosen as diplomatic representatives of Greek men like Theotokis, junior, Dragoumis and others who were unsympathetic to the allied cause and offered enthusiastic services to the central powers.

How can we reconcile the declarations of Mr. Stambouliki that his government will follow different policies from the governments of his predecessors and that his policy will aim at an understanding with the Balkan States and at friendship with the allied powers, when his colleagues and his diplomatic agents, lately appointed to various countries, are men who have seen most active service in the cabinet of Mr. Radovilav and have been criminally active both against the neighbors of Bulgaria and against the allied powers during the great war?

Mr. Radovilav has recently appointed Simeon Radoff as Minister of Bulgaria to The Hague. Mr. Radoff was the confidential man of former Tsar Ferdinand. He was Minister of Bulgaria to Bucharest during the summer of 1915 and played the most dishonest rôle against the powers of

the entente. Such is one of the representatives of Bulgaria to The Hague appointed by Mr. Stambouliki. Mr. Stambouliki was also appointed as Minister to Bucharest, Mr. Nedkoff. This man was the chief spy and propagandist of Bulgaria in Switzerland during the war. His plots against the very safety of the Swiss Republic, as well as against the powers of the entente, are notorious.

Finally, let us mention the third recent appointment by Mr. Stambouliki, Pandol Doreff, former Secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy at Constantinople and chief organizer of the Bulgarian irregular bands in Macedonia which attacked the Serbians in 1915, and which have been responsible for massacres both in conquered Serbia and in Greek eastern Macedonia.

"By Their Works"

Mr. Stambouliki's sincerity as to his declared purpose to regenerate the policies of Bulgaria does not appeal to those who know that policies in themselves are of no avail unless they are to be carried out by men who honestly and sincerely believe in them. The Germanophile Greek statesmen who, in 1915, refused to assist the Allies and did all they could to help the central powers, recently issued a manifesto, declaring that the policies in the future would be like those of Mr. Veniselos, altogether friendly to the allied powers. The Allies, however, refuse to be led astray by such expressions of friendliness and prefer to be guided by the events of yesterday. In a similar manner, both the Balkan peoples and the Allies will refuse to take Mr. Stambouliki's professions of repentance and good intentions at their face value so long as his collaborators and diplomatic agents are men of the type of Mr. Radoff, Mr. Nedkoff, and Mr. Doreff.

The neighbors of Bulgaria as well as the allied powers will take the declarations of Mr. Stambouliki as indifferently as they have taken the declarations of friendship for them recently made by the United Opposition Party at Athens. Mr. Stambouliki seems to forget the admonition of the gospel: "By their works shall ye know them"; and unless the works of the Bulgarian statesmen and of Bulgarian diplomacy show meek repentance, they will never inspire confidence in the neighbors of Bulgaria. The sooner Mr. Stambouliki makes up his mind to be sincere about his policies, abandons the old imperialistic dreams of his predecessors, drives out of power those agents of Bulgaria that have caused so much misery, both to their country and to their neighbors, the better it will be for Bulgaria, for the Balkan peoples, and for the world in general.

**ALLIES TO SEND NOTE TO GERMANY**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The conference of Ambassadors this morning decided to send a note to Germany, protesting against the arrest of ships in the Kiel Canal, which were bound for Damz.

The Polish situation is stationary and the reunion at Riga for the settlement of the peace terms with Russia is not likely to begin before next week end. News has been received that Mr. Grabski has been elected again as president of the Polish foreign commission. This fact has a certain significance. Recently he resigned, it is believed, because he is an adversary of accord with Ukraine. Now information reaches official circles that General Wrangel, not having obtained what he wished from Warsaw, has concluded an accord with the Ukrainian General Petru. One interpretation put upon these facts is that Poland is disposed to leave Ukraine and the Crimea to pursue their own way.

**MOVEMENT AGAINST A NONPARTISAN**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Prominent Wisconsin Republicans have started a movement to defeat John J. Blaine, whom the Nonpartisan League succeeded in nominating for Governor on the Republican ticket. J. N. Tittmore, Omro, one of the defeated candidates, sponsors the plan. Cyrus Keene, who is collecting the campaign fund for the Republican National Committee, says he does not believe the committee will give money to the Nonpartisan candidates. The defeat of service men has aroused resentment against the ticket. If the league controls the platform convention, a radical program will be adopted.

One of the factors that contributed to the defeat of Congressman John J. Esh, in the seventh district, was opposition by the railway brotherhood chiefs and the Plumb Plan League.

**THEATRICAL**

NEW YORK

39th ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway

Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A NEW COMEDY

"The Charm School"

By Alice Duer Miller and Robert Milton.

SHUBERT, 44th St., W. of B'way

Eves. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

ROBERT COURTEHOUSE Presents

The Latest London Comedy Hit

"PADDY the Next Best Thing"

With a Notable New York Cast

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST THEATRES AT LOWEST PRICES

Matinee Daily Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

BOSTON

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE

Beginning Monday Evening at 8:30

WALKER WHITEHOUSE

In Robert Louis Stevenson's

Master of Ballantrae

Popular Matinee Wednesday—Best Seats \$1.50

Send for BANKING BY MAIL

#### CANADIANS SEE NO RELIEF FROM RATES

**Government Seems Unlikely to Take Any Action to Revise Recent Increases Granted Railways in the Dominion**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—From present indications there would appear to be no recourse on the part of the public from the recent railway rates increase ordered by the Railway Commission to take effect on all the Canadian Railways on September 13 next. No appeal has yet been filed with the Governor-in-Council, and even if any appeal is filed it would not seem to have any chance of success.

F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Railway Commission, has declared that, even if an appeal is filed, there will be no stay, so far as he is concerned, of the going into effect of the order of the board. In such a case those who protest against the order must pin their faith upon the government, which has power not only to hear an appeal, but to institute one, and to suspend any order of the board pending such a hearing.

Judging by a statement made by the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, the government will not endeavor to overturn the order of the board nor to suspend the new rates. Dr. Reid said in part:

Canada is Prosperous

"Canada is a prosperous country. The value of our agricultural lands has increased 37 per cent during the last five years. Our banks have very much larger deposits. Our postal savings are increasing. With the advance we are making with our natural resources, with the great future we have in this country, let us not be pessimistic, let us be optimistic. Let us carry on the good work, and in the interests of the railways and the country as a whole do not let us be too hard on our railway systems. Give them a chance, give them an opportunity. If you can't boost, don't knock."

Dr. Reid referred to the \$46,000,000 deficit on the National Railways, and asked: "Could anything be more discouraging, more disheartening than to have power those agents of Bulgaria that have caused so much misery, both to their country and to their neighbors, the better it will be for Bulgaria, for the Balkan peoples, and for the world in general."

Stating that the Canadian Pacific Railway had advertised Canada in all the countries of the world, the Hon. Dr. Reid asked: "What position would we be in Canada if by any chance the Canadian Pacific Railway were reduced to such a state as to earn their dividends, or that they might have to be assisted by the Dominion of Canada?" Answering his own question, the Minister said: "There is not man in this country, I believe, who would insist upon such a position."

**Rates in the United States**

Reference was made by the Minister to the deficits on railways in the United States and the increase in the railwymen's wages having been granted by the United States Government. Canadian railway men, he declared, were also entitled to increased pay. In the United States advanced freight rates followed the increased wages. In Canada the increased wages to railway men in 1919 amounted to \$15,000,000. This was a very serious matter to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, which had not asked or received any increase of freight rates, and they were put from \$40,000 to \$50,000 last year. This year the United States Government had given wage increases amounting to \$60,000 or \$70,000 and the Canadian Government refused to advance the wages of its railway employees. Besides, the price of fuel had gone up tremendously.

"Are we in Canada to stand up, notwithstanding \$60,000 or \$70,000 in wages increases?" said Dr. Reid, "and say, 'you railways must pay, you are not entitled to an increase in freight rates?' The public who transport their produce on those railways should pay an equal amount to the increased cost of operation."

The minister added that the Railway Commission had taken cognizance of the increased costs to the railways because the times were abnormal, and had granted the increased rates, which could be adjusted at any time when the cost of living was reduced.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

39th ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway

Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A NEW COMEDY

"The Charm School"

By Alice Duer Miller and Robert Milton.

SHUBERT, 44th St., W. of B'way

Eves. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

ROBERT COURTEHOUSE Presents

The Latest London Comedy Hit

"PADDY the Next Best Thing"

With a Notable New York Cast

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

ONE OF



*I will say a few words at random  
And do you listen at random?*

### The Interest of the French Revolution

There is, of course, a great variety of interest in history and this is as it should be, but for all that, I make bold to affirm that it would be hard to prove that there is any period of the world's story more absorbing than that of the French Revolution and the years following up to Waterloo. But it is the French Revolution, the years including 1789 and ending with the First Consulate, that for sheer, breathless, almost histrionic (they are always dramatic) fascination cannot be matched in other periods and other theaters. The man of the British stock is naturally prone to find a certain racial or national interest in the Cromwellian period, the Scot in the '15 and the '45, the American of the British stock in the revolution of 1776 that worked so well.

"Beware of all Masonic unions; in this way rascals in every country believe that they can reach their goal. May God defend my fatherland and your own from such disaster."

To the countrymen of the Mason, George Washington, such an opinion from such a high constitutional source is peculiarly edifying.

But this has to do with the beginning of the Revolution and the real, absorbing, picturesque stuff is found in the streets and the squares, the prisons and the clubs. Let me call attention to another feature of the French Revolution, or rather of the average acquaintance with it: France is so centralized and had been increasingly so since Richelieu and Louis XIV's days, that Paris has had too much place in the attention. In addition to this, the illusion is increased by the fact that so many acts of the great convulsion did take place in Paris that the cursory reader gets the half impression that not only did Paris make the revolution, but that all occurred in Paris. Much of it did, no doubt, but the slightest reflection shows us that this ferment must have existed all over France, taken place all over France and shown itself all over France. One fact alone proves this and it is extremely important: the people wanted bread, which means land, and no great revolution has ever sprung from discontent with urban land tenure, because urban land may produce everything in the shape of money, but nothing in the shape of food.

The French writer, Pizard, in his "La France en 1789," reckons that supposing a French farmer of that period to have raised 600 measures of farm stuff a year, when he had paid the taxes to the church, the king and his "seigneur," he had 50 measures or their value left for himself. Mind you, things were bettering themselves in this respect, as Arthur Young's book shows, but nevertheless these factors were far more potent than a speech of Camille Desmoulins from a chair in the Palais Royal gardens.

The stained glass windows were shattered, the patches and the powder blown away, red Phrygian cap and feudal helmet were thrown on the dust heap, men sweated and raised protesting voices, the selfish reveled in their short wisdom, the weak sought oblivion, but liberty was never vanquished and it emerged at last, as the triumphant morning sun on the horizon of humanity.

J. H. S.

### DAGUERRE

A centenary of photography is to be celebrated at Bry-sur-Marne, the town near Paris where Daguerre passed his later life, not because it is yet 100 years since the first daguerreotype, but because 1820 is held to have been the year when Daguerre began the experiments that led to it.

Beginning as a scene painter for Paris theaters, Daguerre had become a painter of panoramas for exhibition, and was part-inventor of the diorama, with its ingenious use of lighting to give illusion to a painted scene. One may imagine him, painting from nature with the help of a camera obscura which reflected the external scene on a white screen for the screen for the painter to copy, and struck one day by the thought of discovering a method by which the reflection could be made permanent.

The idea is believed to have first occurred to Daguerre in 1820, and with it came the beginning of photography. Had Daguerre not been an inventor as well as a painter the idea might easily have gone no further. The problem of preparing a surface that would perpetuate the reflection was a matter of chemistry, and for many years the inventor worked in his laboratory seeking to make a properly sensitive plate. He discovered it at last, says a writer in the Youth's Companion, by accident; a spoiled plate left overnight in juxtaposition to a dish of mercury furnished the answer to the puzzle, and in 1839 the French Academy of Sciences recognized the importance of his discovery.

How much of the process was Daguerre's invention and how much might justly be attributed to Joseph Niepce, who worked with him, is not known. Daguerre's name was incorporated in the process, and the French centenary celebrates him as the man who first conceived the idea that led to photography.

### RED PROPAGANDA TRAINS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Propaganda is one of the most interesting things in the world. From the days when neighborly cave men gossiped about secret ways to keep fire burning all night, to the days when electric signs taller than a tall man blazon forth the riches of chewing gum or the triumph of one over another soap propaganda has had a powerful influence over that suggestive creature, man. And it is common knowledge that to be a clever propagandist is much more lucrative than to be the most gifted of poets.

Here in the United States we soon became wonted to war propaganda. Drives of one or another sort, staring placards, beaming lights, people costumed in various guises and disguises accustomed us to taking propaganda for breakfast and dinner, and dreaming propaganda in the small watches of the night. But in red Russia a novel kind of propaganda has been going on for about two years, which rivals even what Mr. Creel's committee had to show: propaganda trains!

All Russia has been divided into five sections, and to each is accorded its special train, with a regular crew, like a ship's crew, that travels about the given district, bringing fresh news from Moscow, and keeping the outlying towns and villages in touch with what is going on in the Bolshevik capital.

Instead of battleships like the Massachusetts and the Tennessee, Russia has fighting trains, named respectively, the Lenin, the Sverdlov, the October Revolution, the Red East,

which was for some time in Turkestan, and the Red Cossack, booked for Rostov and the Don. But these trains, instead of machine guns, fought with kinematographs, and used for bullets newspapers and books, pictures and movies. Instead of dazzling camouflage, their outsides are decorated with scenes illustrative of the benefits of soviet rule counterbalanced by pictures of tragic Russia under the Tsar.

#### Contract Goes to the Futurists

At first this question of how to paint the exterior of the trains was a deep thorn in the side of stocky little Burov, the man who organized the scheme. For there exists in Russia a body beside which the mere academician is insignificant: the Department of Proletarian Culture. And the Department of Proletarian Culture decided that the trains should be painted under the direction of the futurists.

As a matter of fact, at the beginning of the revolution the futurists were fairly powerful group in the community. In days when everything was being made anew, they were the prophets of more than modernity.

The popular slogan was "Express Yourself," and it was not considered at all strange to see people with bits of colored chalk scraping phrases and pictures expressive of themselves on the boardings and the pavements. Of course their self expressions were shortly wiped off or trodden out by other pedestrians or eager artists. But this did not interfere with their zeal. So the Lenin, one of the first trains to start on its propagandist way, suffered itself to be decked in gay colors and curious designs by the futurists.

Later on, however, came Burov's innings. And the Red Cossack was painted after a different fashion. According to the new arrangement, the political section gave the artists the idea that they wanted carried out, the artists competed in making a "post-erque" embodiment of it, and then themselves constituted the judges of their work.

The Red Cossack boasts 16 cars,

each of which is painted on both sides.

And on each side is some arresting picture of the joy of life in Soviet Russia and the helplessness of the worker under imperial rule or under the thumb—of the White Guards. Some simple sentence explaining the pictures is painted above or below.

#### A Town on Wheels

The 16 cars are like a traveling town rather than like a train. One contains a wireless telegraph, so that constant communication may be had with Moscow. Another is a miniature newspaper office, with a mechanical printing press capable of issuing a daily edition of 15,000. A third is the cinema car. There are benches inside which seat 150 people, but only the children are allowed to come in. When the train stops at a village, the screen is set up in such a fashion that an audience of hundreds can sit around the cinema car and see movies of Lenin making a speech to the Third International. And since the bookshop—that is, the car containing the books—also holds a phonograph, the crowds can come up and hear what Lenin has to say, as well.

If the mountain will not come to Muhammad, why Muhammad must simply go to the mountain: and so Moscow, the ancient city, which is now the seat of soviet power, moves out visibly and audibly into the distant villages and on the fringes of Russia's vast empire. Nor must the car kitchen and diner be forgotten. Nor, certainly, the power station, which supplies the other cars with electric light and keeps the printing press going.

The very names of the trains are arresting. Imagine a peasant working quietly in his field look up to see nothing less than the October Revolution coming toward him at full speed! Imagine the Cossack staring at the painted sides of the Red Cossack, which tell him in so many lucid pictures the difference between working for the soviets and slaving under the Tsar's whip. Imagine any group of villagers gathered about to watch a movie of the convention of the People's Commissars and perhaps to recognize a delegate from home in the seats of the mighty; or standing in

the book-filled corridor of the book-train while Trotzky's oratory surges convincingly toward them. Imagine the inhabitants of Turkistan reading Moscow news the very day it is printed in the capital—or perhaps earlier, for these are propaganda trains, and news is more important in the provinces.

It has long been one of the wonders of the world that Russia has been able to hold out as firmly as she has, in the face of blockade and war and civil strife. One of the answers is to be found in the shrewdness which conceives of propaganda trains, and in the triumph that keeps them running.

### A BIRD-TABLE IN SUMMER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a drawing of my bird table. Not very much like a table perhaps, but then you see it isn't a human table. No human being ever has or ever will or could feed at this singular board. Neither cat, rat, stoat or snake. It is the birds' table and they know it.

As Fanny and I sit at our breakfast we watch them at theirs outside, though by 8 o'clock they have nearly all finished. You know how punctual and regular birds are. True, some of them, the house sparrows for example, can do with a meal at almost any hour at "the restaurant," while certain other very wary customers take



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

#### The banqueting hall of the birds

only a hurried breakfast and then vanish. Too many people about later on.

The jay steals a guilty meal at 6 o'clock and as that is my getting up time I can observe him while shaving. He is a familiar figure now but his first appearance created a sensation here in this tranquil corner of the earth. A sudden outcry from every bird in the garden caused me to leap out of bed a few minutes before 6 to see what could be the matter. A fox probably. The blackbirds were frantic. "Peek, peek, peek, peek," they kept reiterating their alarm call. A shrill twittering and a flickering of wings. Scattering in every direction the small birds fled to cover. "Peek, peek, peek, peek." If the blackbirds alarm call is heard more than four or five times in rapid succession and if the note is pitched higher than usual you are safe in saying that there really is something wrong. Fussy they may be, and excitable, but even the bold inquisitive robin, when that panic-stricken alarm call agitates the countryside, will recollect an urgent appointment in the nut tree or under the wheelbarrow. "Peek, peek, peek, peek."

A fox? No. There, as I peered forth, behold a gaudy jay just alighting with a bounce and a black-mousie-faced pirate's gait. Trim and truculent he stared about him and saw me... in pink pajamas motionless at the window. "Shameless ruffian!" I mentally smiled without stirring so much as an eyebrow, "so you too, have discovered the bird table. I know you. And should I fail to put extra tit-bits out for you overnight, what then? A foraging expedition round the garden? Nest-robbing? Voracious, unfeeling monster! Yet, after all, it is not for me to blame it.

This show was perhaps at about the level of the ordinary vaudeville—either professional or amateur. There was a dramatic playlet, black-face musicians, eccentric dancing, an imitation of Harry Lauder, songs, and a program by the hand. This last was as valuable as any other part of the program, since it contained le carillon 4 and adagietto 3 from Bizet's "Suite L'Arlésienne" and selections from "Ermine" and "Les Contes d'Hoffmann"—all not more popular than the average concert, and certainly not cheap.

For the community singing, the chairman of the entertainment committee said:

"Our weekly sings, under the

training of a leader from the Community Service, every other week, and our own band on alternative evenings, have gained continually in popularity.

Outsiders who have been invited declare that they have never before any-

a hedge sparrow crept with the soft, jerky movements of a mouse into the open. Then a marsh tit appeared from nowhere, bolt upright at the bird table, puffing out his throat feathers, a tiny delicious ball-of-scolding importance. And in a twinkling the spell was broken. Jay? What Jay? Where?

A jenny wren, with no time to spare and that absurd tail cocked firmly skyward, had already begun again her minute and absorbing researches. The blue tits, coal tits and great tits were returning. One caught a glimpse here and there of willow warblers delicate and neat as fairies, chiff-chaffs, whitethroats, and in the shade background nightingales. A bullfinch was busy in one of the crab-apple trees. Finches of course and warblers never actually feed from the bird table in summer, but I think they must be vaguely conscious of a feeling of sanctuary there, as perhaps are all the "jocund little fowls" that charm us continually with their tiny, airy presence.

### THE THEATER AT SING-SING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the core of Thomas Mott Osborne's intention to organize the men in prisons into small communities where the forces which act in the larger, more heterogeneous group "outside" might have full play. There men who had proved unfit to adapt themselves to the social unit, either through accident or ignorance, would be enabled to try out theories under the instruction of a sympathetic régime. The Mutual Welfare League was organized with this aim, and with the motto, "Do Good, Make Good," with results more often encouraging than not, and with a growing popularity among the members.

Athletics were the first answer to a very natural need for recreation among the men. It was easier to give them baseballs and bats than any more subtle form of entertainment, and there was perhaps not an inmate of the prison who was insufficiently Americanized to wish to join the rooters on Sunday afternoon. The earliest interest in the theater (if it be possible to trace so fundamental an impulse) came when certain outsiders sent up theatrical entertainment occasionally and immediately earned the jibe of trying to pamper the prisoners. The organization of a band—at first a curious jumble of instruments collected almost at random from friends of the league—was the first step toward artistic production inside the walls.

That it is good neither for the individual nor for the society into which he presently will be thrust again, to spend many hours in a cell 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 11 in. long, and 6 ft. 7 in. high, even if that cell were not built of dripping stone, condemned in 1822 as unfit for use as habitation, is evident. The athletic and entertainment program was designed to prevent keeping the men in their cells except for sleep: the entertainment which kept them out till 9:30 every evening was furnished until last year by outside effort, the movies continue to hold sway several nights still, and for such a group of men, nothing will wholly take their place; but every week local entertainments are being added and their number is increasing, not diminishing. The community sing and the band concert were the first to become regular "features," but for this coming winter a most extensive and interesting dramatic program is being drawn up, following a "dramatic and vaudeville" show suggested by an incident which happened to his little daughter.

According to an old manuscript, Lord Bridgewater, being apprised of the termination of his visit; a fact commemorated not only by the alteration of the name of Dunleary to that of Kingstown, but also by the erection of an obelisk supported by four granite balls and surmounted by a crown resting on a cushion.

The first railway laid in Ireland ran from Dublin to Kingstown. But in deference to the wishes of the people of Kingstown the original terminus was not so near the town as is the present one. Something of the sensation created by the construction of the Dublin & Kingstown Railway may be gathered from the following extract from a number of the Penny Journal of that date:

"Hurried by the invisible but stupendous agency of steam, the astonished passenger will now glide like Asmodens over the summits of the houses and streets of a great city—presently to be transported through green fields and tufts of trees—then to skim across the surface of the sea, and taking shelter under the cliffs, to coast along the marine villas and through rocky excavations, until he finds himself in the center of a vast port, which unites in pleasing confusion the bustle of a commercial town with the amusements of a fashionable watering place."

where heard such mass singing as our men put over. Their fame has spread until our song leaders have received requests from other prisons to introduce songs there.

But even in the face of all this activity, the extraordinarily high quality of the coming season's forecast is surprising. The casts are limited in their choice of plays to those which contain no women. Nevertheless the chairman has drawn up a list of plays which would do credit to any art theater in the country. "The Traitor" by Percy Wilde is already in rehearsal. It will be followed by "The Knave's Move" by Melony, "A Game of Chess," two plays by Eugene O'Neill, "Blind" by S. O'Brien, "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory, "Pawns" by Percy Wilde, and will contain longer plays such as "Duty," "The New Sin," and "Punishment." Of the last three, one has a distinctly social trend, one deals with prisons, and one is a hugely entertaining Irish comedy. Of this program the chairman says, "There are so many fine plays I should like to do, and which would be enjoyed by some of the men (such as Dunsany's fine pieces) but I feel it my duty to give the greatest entertainment to the greatest number, and the men get most enjoyment when the action is fast."

This is truly the service of the community for which community theaters stand; but the Mutual Welfare League purpose is not forgotten in the immediate needs of the inmates. The dramatic department also aims, to quote from their own statement, "to bring to a wider public knowledge of prison conditions and problems, in the hope that such knowledge may stimulate a healthy force, through public opinion, saner, more rational and more progressive legislation. Nothing is more suitable to such a purpose than 'Punishment,' by Edward Hale Bierstadt and Louise Burleigh, which we intend to attempt, and Galsworthy's 'Justice,' which requires a more elaborate equipment than we are able to afford at present. How far the dramatic movement here is a reflex of the movement elsewhere we cannot say. But we are sure that one great source of interest will be the artistic side and its relation to the broad movement noticeable these days in the popularization of the drama as an educational element in the Nation's daily life."

### MASKS AND MUSICK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The first time Milton's "Comus" was performed in Ireland, it was in an out-of-doors theater in the grounds of Kilruddy, the present Earl of Meath's beautiful home. A hedge bay trees forms a shelter on three sides of the space and is open on the other side for the players. Seats are cut on the slopes for the audience. Masks or masques were the most fashionable form of entertainment at the time when the Sylvan Theater, as it was called in Kilruddy, was used for the presentation of Milton's play. It was not the first time it had been performed. The mask of Comus with the music by Henry Lawes was played before Lord Bridgewater at Ludlow Castle in 1633, and it is said the story was suggested by an incident which happened to his little daughter.

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THOMAS A. EDISON is

an authority on Electric Light, but he couldn't tell You what your bill next month will be.

Why?

Because if You go out calling and leave lights burning—if You have a "party" or forget a cellar light—or have a number of cloudy days—that will increase your bill correspondingly.

Please remember this.

The meter accurately records the Electricity consumed—much or little.

### "THE GATEWAY OF IRELAND"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To account for the recent decision of the Dublin County Council to have the name of Kingstown, County Dublin, changed to Dun Laoghaire one must go back to the fifth century. Most people are aware that the port of Dublin, sometimes called "the gateway of Ireland," was named after a King, and if asked what King, would probably answer "George IV of England." But

## DEFINITE PLEDGE BY GOVERNOR COX

**Democratic Nominee Declares That, in Event of His Election, He Will "Present Irish Cause" to League of Nations**

BUTTE, Montana—A definite pledge to "present the Irish cause" to the League of Nations, in event of his election, and further attacks on Republican leaders and that party's contributions, were made here on Thursday evening by Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, in closing his Montana campaign.

"It would be my duty," he said, "and very quickly availed of, as a friend of peace, asserting the friendly right of any member of the League, to present the Irish cause to the attention of the League under the authority given by Article 11, and give to Ireland, or any other aggrieved people, the opportunity to plead their cause before the bar of civilized opinion."

Dealing with testimony before the senatorial investigating committee at Chicago, Governor Cox made fresh assaults upon Will H. Hays, Republican National chairman; F. W. Upham, treasurer, and Henry M. Blair, his assistant. The Governor declared that the Chicago testimony had confirmed his "slush fund" charges, on the heels of denials by Chairman Hays and other Republican officials. He also repeated attacks upon Warren G. Harding, his Republican opponent, the "senatorial oligarchy" and "big business."

The Irish question, Governor Cox said, needs settlement to promote peace between the English-speaking races. He said that under existing conditions, the Irish question could not be presented "to the bar of public opinion." "Under the League it can," he continued. "We have four times as many people of Gaelic blood in the United States as there are in Ireland, and their natural feelings not only figure in our domestic relations, but also stand like granite between the stretching hands of England and America. So long, therefore, as the Irish question remains unsettled, there will be some conflict in America with the idea of worldwide cooperation between the English-speaking nations.

"It must not be forgotten that when we took up arms, the thing that gave us unity and great enthusiasm was our declaration that we fought to end the rule of might; that we were champions of the rights of small peoples; that we stood for the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed. As I have said before, the league contemplates enduring peace. There can not be peace without happiness. There will not be happiness without justice. You cannot take mountains nor rivers, nor other physical characteristics and by their natural lines create governmental entities that will endure. On the other hand, racial groups will form a better guarantee of peace. This is not only fundamental common sense, but it touches the basic principle of the armistice and the League itself. Therefore, I contend that the League of Nations would be helpful to the civilization of the world, because it will be creative of a new life, national and otherwise, for racial groups which have for generations fostered the same aims and hopes and aspirations that inspired the founders of our republic."

### Mr. Cox Shows Waste of War

HELENA, Montana—Arguments in behalf of the League of Nations adapted to affairs of the west were presented here on Thursday by Gov. James M. Cox. He outlined what he declared were practical material benefits to flow from the League.

"It has recently been figured," said he, "that the cost of one battleship would reclaim 2,000,000 acres of land. Multiply this by 48, the number of states, adopting the plan of one battleship for each state, and you have a staggering total; and, if properly applied, the answer to the problem of housing in our cities, the answer to the question of increased production for sustenance of human life, the expenditure required in total would reclaim 150,000 square miles of waste. It would build 10 permanently paved arteries entirely across the United States."

"Think of this in terms of reclamation of arid and waste lands, if you will, and think what it would mean to have 1,000,000 men, exclusive of thousands required in shipyards and ammunition plants, turning their activities to the production of the necessities of life rather than to employment in the creation of agencies for the destruction of life."

Urging the League, Governor Cox told his Helena audience that the United States is looked upon "as a nation of quilters, prosperous and self-satisfied while our associates, as well as our enemies, in Europe are starving to death."

"America cannot enter into the period of prosperity to which we are entitled," he said, "until the doubt and distrust and the growing hatred against us, created by the apostles of hate in the senatorial oligarchy, have been removed."

Governor Cox inveighed against a separate peace with Germany and urged world disarmament.

### Homes for Service Men

Governor Cox Strongly Indorses Democratic Party Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An interview with Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, Democratic candidate for President, procured by the Stars and Stripes, a service magazine, and made public yesterday, carries a

strong endorsement of the plank in the Democratic platform which pledges the party to make the soldiers, sailors and marines who fought in the war "freeholders in the soil of the United States."

Governor Cox declared that the question of a cash bonus, as demanded by the American Legion, must be examined in view of all the circumstances and in view of the fact that those men who suffered economic loss by virtue of their war service have re-established themselves. The best thing that the nation can do for those men, said Governor Cox, is to enact such legislation as will enable them to become owners of the soil. Such a program, he asserted, is conducive to good government and sincere participation in the affairs of the country." He continued:

"The Democratic platform adopted by the San Francisco convention harmonizes with my personal views. That platform I regard as a promising note, and I shall see that it is paid, every dollar and every cent. And, what is more, whether or not the Democratic platform so stipulated, I feel personally that I could engage in no greater service to my country, if elected president, than to aid every service man and woman to become the proud owner of a home. I feel that the Democratic Party can well go before the voters of this great country pledged to home aid for every man and woman who responded when the war clouds hung low over the land. I believe firmly in American homes for American fighters."

### EFFECT OF WOMEN'S VOTE IN PRIMARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The effect of the women's vote on this year's election is not going to be so demoralizing as some of the politicians had apprehended, is the opinion here, in face of the returns from the primaries in certain states. For instance, New Hampshire was looked to as something of a test as to whether the women would vote for party or regardless of it. Apparently the women of New Hampshire preferred to send George H. Moses back to the Senate, despite his unsatisfactory record on woman's suffrage. Nor did the women of that State indicate such a preference for the adoption of the League of Nations that they were willing to sacrifice Mr. Moses for it.

It is on these two issues, especially, that women were alleged to be most likely to upset the calculations of the party leaders and ignore party claims.

George Sutherland, formerly Senator from Utah, a personal friend of Senator Harding, and staying with him in Marion, Ohio, during the greater part of the campaign, said yesterday that, in his opinion, women voters would divide between the parties in about the same proportions as the men do and that there would be no preponderance of women swing to a candidate regardless of party.

Organized Labor has been making a great bid for the votes of women, and it is pointed out that the American Federation of Labor has pledged itself to use its best efforts to secure the

## MASTERS OF DESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The superiority of old-world products in industrial art has long been taken for granted and regarded by Americans with indifference. They have admired the beauty of Russian peasant designs, of Japanese pottery forms or of Persian rug patterns with little attempt to develop any similar

ready sale if they were intrinsically good.

"We have discovered," he remarks, "that price doesn't cut much figure if the article has merit. I have paid \$2 a yard for cretonne that under old conditions did not have a 75 cents value, because it was good in design and color, whereas I would not pay the same price for another cretonne of the same line—same textile quality and the same number of printings—because pictorially inferior. I was paying for design."

The Art Alliance has been doing

note of joy and color in the drudgery of their lives. In spite of difficulties the results of this experiment with Russian immigrants has been most encouraging.

### American Indian Designs

Similarly, the American Indian has

been recognized as an artist with

peculiarly developed gifts for design.

The recognition has been tardy and

restricted to a comparatively few

pioneers who realize that a vast

treasure of industrial art has been cast

in the ash heap of the much-vaunted

melting pot. The Indian's creative

gift has fallen in some cases under

the influence of a vulgar commercialism.

The genuine poetry of the old

pottery, for instance, has given way

to tawdry and meaningless "curios,"

manufactured and exploited to attract

and satisfy the casual tourist.

But Indian artists remain, and a

real understanding of the Indian's art

is a common possession of his people.

The exquisite rhythm of a bit of dec-

oration may escape the alien white

man, but every Indian knows its beauty

and its symbolism. The Santa Fe

Society of the Archeological Institute of

America is protecting these primitive

arts and crafts and encouraging their

development in Indian villages of the

southwest. In desert and mountain

isolation, in out-of-the-way pueblos,

the early artisanship has been kept

alive by Indian workers.

At Chimayo, an Indian village 30

miles north of Santa Fe, the Chimayo

blanket is still being woven in the

adobe homes. At Santa Clara and San

Ildefonso, Indians are still making

pottery as beautiful in design and dec-

oration as that found in the ruins of

1000 years ago. A few blankets are

being woven in the Navaho reservations

which have the distinctive impres-

of the Indian artist. In Santa

Fe there is still produced some of the

famous Zuni jewelry, and Indian

silversmiths remain.

The Indian designer attains balance

without uniformity," says W. H. Rol-

lins, a painter who has lived among the

Zunis for 20 years. "He has a

superb feeling for the poetry of de-

sign."

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett in a recent lecture on the primitive crafts of the Pueblo showed how the Indian impressed the most ordinary household objects with his racial artistry, his religious symbolism and his innate sense of truth and beauty. Dr. Hewett placed on a table a row of utensils in general use in American homes and beside them a corresponding collection of Indian ware. The contrast was a revealing and uncomplimentary comment upon the taste, or tolerance of the white man. An ugly glass bottle balanced a beautiful olla, and an American tin bucket was pathetically out of place in company with a beautifully shaped and colored tina. A superbly decorated meat bowl put to shame a drab agate dish.

The religious spirit of the decorative

was symbolized in the graceful decorations. With all his limitations, the Indian realized beauty in the simple

utensil.

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## CHINA TO DEMAND SHANTUNG RELIEF

Republic May Be Expected to Lay Claims Before League of Nations Soon—Paris Defeat Regarded Only as a Setback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Little is being said about the Shantung issue, but the world has not heard the last of that issue. China, it is declared, expects any world organization pretending to base itself on international equity and justice to consider her far-reaching plea for relief from the network of Japanese bonds which threatens her.

There has been considerable discussion here of the League of Nations with reference to the Shantung matter. China, as a signatory to the Austrian peace treaty, has the right to bring before the League her appeal for a righteous settlement of the Shantung issue. As such she may be expected to ask not only for the return of Shantung, from hands which never held it rightfully, but also for a readjustment of the whole problem of foreign rights in China.

In connection with the Chinese situation, the resignation of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch as legal adviser to China, recently announced, has caused much comment among the friends of China here. Just what his reason for resigning may have been is not known.

Discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the future policy of China regarding Shantung and other questions which she will bring before the League, Charles Hodges, lecturer on foreign trade and international commercial policies at New York University, and assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau, emphasized the fact that China expected any form of world organization to grant her the justice which the Peace Conference in Paris denied her.

### Setback, Not a Defeat

"Chinese statesmen hailed the Peace Conference," he said, "as a great opportunity for China to secure the co-operation of the powers in removing various international obstacles to free development. The Shantung decision, however, effectively blocked the moves planned by China to alleviate her international position. None appreciated more clearly than the Chinese diplomats that China's defeat on the Shantung situation, as well as regarding the other matters she desired to bring up, was only a setback, not a settlement."

"Those of us in close touch with China's intentions at the time of the armistice know that the Chinese peace delegation went to the Paris conference with a comprehensive program. If it had been realized—and nothing but the sheer preponderance of hostile diplomatic interests prevented it from succeeding—China today would be in a very different position regarding her relations with the powers.

"Talks with members of the Chinese mission in Peking while they were preparing their line of action, and subsequently, showed a clear grasp of the salient fact that China had a long diplomatic road to go down before she could free herself from a set of international limitations constricting her sphere of action at every turn of international affairs in the Orient affecting her."

### An Able Analysis

The basis of China's activities rested on the Shantung controversy. The Chinese delegation in the early phases of the Peace Conference raised the issue, presenting a memorandum entitled the claim of China for direct restitution to herself of the leased territory of Kiaochow, the Tsingtao-Chinan Railway and other German rights in respect of Shantung Province. This very ably prepared statement first defined explicitly the legal basis of the German tenure in the lease-hold, railways and other rights; there was next recited the origin and extent of Japan's military occupation in Shantung, showing the entire dubious history of Japanese activities under cover of the great war; then followed a careful analysis of why China claims restitution and why restitution should be direct.

This, however, marked but the direct issue of the great war on which China sought favorable action; an attempt was made to seize on the unusual opportunity presented by the Paris conference to bring up the related disabilities under which China labors as a sovereign nation, matters perpetuating conditions producing Shantung situations and rendering China impotent in many ways to help herself. The effort of the Chinese delegation to introduce questions for readjustment submitted by China to the Peace Conference failed. This blocking of China's laudable efforts to free herself from stipulations endangering her future progress is one of the little known, but far-reaching tragedies of the Peace Conference.

"It is only fair to say that China's action, I have good reason to believe, had the whole-hearted support of at

least one of the great powers. Needless to say, this nation was not Japan. The matters on which China sought readjustment affected the policy of every one of the great powers which had any material stake in Chinese territory, or even any subjects of a country who might have interests in the Chinese Republic. Politically, the Chinese presented an able plea for the ending of the weapons of diplomacy which the great powers have been turning against China's sovereignty and integrity with dangerous effect. A scheme was offered embodying the renunciation of spheres of influence or interest; withdrawal of foreign troops and police from Chinese territory; withdrawal of foreign post offices and agencies for wireless and telegraphic communications; abolition of the consular jurisdiction which places a for-

## PROSPECT SEEN OF PEACE IN CHINA

Chief Obstacles to Reconciliation Said to Be Dissensions in Southern Government and Opposition of Influential Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While news from China is meager the flights reported in the press recently are said to have been only local affairs, and the chances for an early composition of the long-standing dif-

ferences between the principal powers on the question of Chinese loans, that financial aid will not be extended until China satisfies the powers that any foreign loan will be strictly applied to the uses for which it may be made. Another condition will be the reduction of armed troops, which constitute an embarrassing drain on the resources of the people.

## NEGROES ADDRESSED BY SENATOR HARDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

MARION, Ohio—In a speech yesterday to Negro delegations representing several religious and other organizations, Senator Warren G. Harding declared that service was the real measure of citizenship, and that too much encouragement has been given the idea of a something-for-nothing government.

"Citizenship," he said, "is not based upon what one can get, but it is based upon what one gives. I say—and I wish that I could speak through you to all Americans—let's serve!"

"The American Negro has the good sense to know this truth, has the good sense and clear head and brave heart to live it, and I proclaim to all the world that he has met the test and did not fail America. I proclaim America has not and will not fail the American Negro.

"Brutal and unlawful violence, whether it proceeds from those who break the law or from those who take the law into their own hands, can only be dealt with in one way by true Americans, whether they be of your blood or of mine."

## PORT NEGOTIATIONS MAKING PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Negotiations, begun on Thursday, between the shipping interests and the International Longshoremen's Association in the North Atlantic ports, are proceeding harmoniously, with every prospect of a renewal of the working agreement between the men and employers, according to T. V. O'Connor, president of the longshoremen's association. The chief point emphasized by the employers is that an agreement this year must be reached which will meet with the approval of every local, officers and men, in addition to meeting with the approval of the national and international officers.

## RETAILERS SAID TO KEEP UP PRICES

Reductions Reported in Raw Materials and Manufactured Goods—American Woolen Company's Cut and Its Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judging from present indications, the reductions of approximately 20 per cent made by the American Woolen Company in certain fabrics offered for the spring of 1921 have not resulted in the placing of any large orders, said Morris Israel, secretary of the Woolen and Dress Goods Merchants Association and of the Women's Wear Manufacturers Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"There is on the market today a large amount of merchandise, both in raw materials and manufactured goods," he said, "much of which may be had at lower prices than this 20 per cent discount makes, although it cost more originally. I believe that if retailers would sell as cheaply to the public as the wholesalers and jobbers are selling to them the public confidence would be restored. If the general public would decline to buy from retailers until they put their prices down, that would help a great deal. At present the market is a retail market; the retailer practically makes his own price. Then he asks what he pleases from the consumer. I believe that with the amount of merchandise on hand, including stock left over, the retailer could cut his prices, not 20 per cent, but as much as 40 per cent, in some cases."

At the John Wanamaker store it was thought that the American Woolen Company's reduction of approximately 20 per cent was about all that could be expected for the spring lines. Retail prices of men's clothing were already down, also prices of women's clothing, although there had as yet appeared no real reduction in piece goods. But, as the prices of silks, shoes, leather and woolen goods were going down, it was thought that prices in general would be lower in the spring, although the reduction would be gradual and without any slump. Wages had not been lowered, tailoring wages were as high as ever, it was said, and this helped to stop the decline.

to keep up prices. It was the high cost of wood and metals that was largely responsible for keeping up prices in furniture and household furnishings; cotton prices still were high, too.

It is reported that buyers have not as yet taken much advantage of the country's reduced prices, feeling that they would not enable them to meet the public's desire for lower clothing. Some, however, believed that this was a step in the right direction and that it would help to stabilize the market.

## AID TO LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Appointment of committees to confer with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington for the provision of funds to finance the live stock industry of the country, a petition that the Treasury Department of the United States place funds in banks for such purpose, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be asked to make grain preferred traffic, and first steps toward a permanent organization, were accomplished yesterday at a conference of bankers, packers, live stock producers, railroad men and others interested in the live stock industry here.

The meeting, held at the Continental and Commercial National Bank and the Union League Club, was the result of a call issued by leaders in the live stock industry and allied interests for a conference to work out plans for financing and protecting the industry. The notice issued calling the meeting stated that the summer of 1920 had produced one of the greatest crops of corn, hay, pasture, and other feeds known in the history of the country, and following the sales of stock which took place in the northwest after the drought and severe winter of 1919 had resulted in the practical extinction of live stock production. This last it was proposed to take steps to correct, in order that confidence and normal food production be restored and that abnormal shipments of live stock for which the outlet has been curtailed be stopped.

## AIR MAIL STARTS EAST

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Carrying 700 pounds of mail, the first transcontinental postal airplane to leave San Francisco cleared from the field at 6:15 a. m. yesterday. Raymond J. Little was the pilot.

## REFINERY LOWERS PRICE OF SUGAR

Revere Company, Which Has Been Out of Market, Offers Product at 17.10 Cents—Further Reduction Forecast

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Revere Sugar Refinery, which has been out of the market for a number of weeks, although the selling price of sugar under contracts the company was filling during that time, 22½ cents a pound, was the highest price it had ever had, yesterday offered refined sugar at 17.10 cents, f. o. b. Boston. It had absolutely refused before to enter the market under prevailing quotations, in spite of the combined efforts of the New England Wholesale Grocers Association, the state commission on necessities of life, which caused an investigation on charges of profiteering, and J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

The American Sugar Refining Company, also investigated, has not yet resumed sales, but is making deliveries on old contracts at 22½ cents a pound, although Arbuckle, Federal, McCahan, and Howell are all quoting 15 cents, less 2 per cent, and second-hand granulated sugar has sold in New York as low as 14 cents, and in Boston at about 15½ cents, including freight and cartage.

The opinion that the price of sugar to wholesalers should drop as low as 14 or 15 cents a pound, and very likely will do so, was expressed at the office of the state commission on necessities of life. Denial was made of the statements of Henry E. Worcester, of the Revere Sugar Refinery, at the hearing on August 31 last, that all the sugar going into consumption had been held by candy manufacturers and jobbers, who were obliged to sell at 16 and 16½ cents a pound, and that New York refineries had been merely quoting sugar at 17 cents a pound, but not making sales. Candy manufacturers and jobbers sold sugar at that price, but they did not furnish all sugar being used, it was said. The Arbuckle company was cited as a firm which actually sold sugar at 17 cents a pound.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

eigner above the process of Chinese police-power; the relinquishment of the leased territories; the restoration of foreign concessions and settlements; and 'tariff autonomy.'

### Relief From Imperialism Asked

"In other words, China desires to place before the powers an appeal to end the practices in the Far East which are heading us into a great deal of bitter and menacing friction over Pacific rights and interests. The Chinese propositions asked relief from all the dangerous practices of modern imperialism which Japan claims make it necessary that she act as China's guardian to protect the Chinese Republic from foreign aggression."

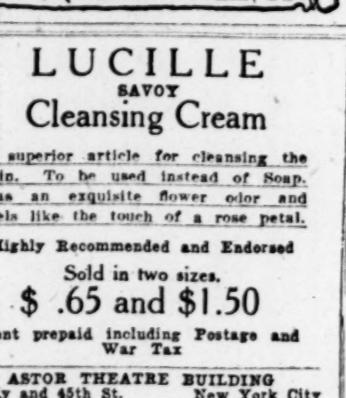
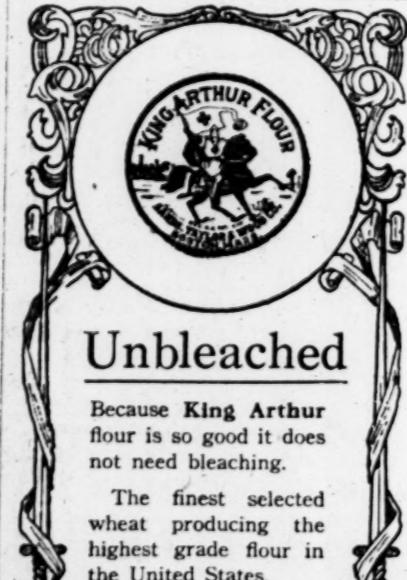
"It is worthy of note that the chief barrier to the realization of China's program to destroy these means of aggression is the Japanese Empire. As the Chinese delegation rightly observed: 'Her freedom development has, however, been greatly retarded by a number of hindrances of international nature. Of these hindrances, some are the legacies of the past, due to circumstances which do not exist now, while others arise from recent abuses which are not justifiable in equity nor in law. Their maintenance would perpetuate the causes of difficulties, frictions and discords.'

### China's Expectations

"A third matter on which China sought to secure the action of the Peace Conference went at the root of Japan's grip on the Chinese republic, namely the treaties of 1915, protested by this country at the time and refused recognition by President Wilson himself when the Japanese delegation brought up the agreements in support of their Shantung claims. The whole range of Japanese imperialism would have been involved, but this, like other matters, went by the board, when the Shantung decision confirmed the Japanese claims.

"As we may confidently expect this question of the international validity of the 1915 treaties to come up before the League of Nations at an early session, I do not feel in a position to summarize the ground on which the Chinese Government specifically seeks to free itself from the demands made by Japan on China under the cloak of the great war. This much can be said, the memorandum outlining the case of China prepared for the Peace Conference consisted of three parts, the first two exhaustively exposing the sinister trend of Japanese statecraft vis à vis China and the Allies, and the third analyzing the precedents and other grounds on which the demands Japan forced on China under threat of war could be set aside.

"This much is certain, from all one's contacts, it is evident that the world has not heard the last of the Shantung settlement, and that China expects any world organization to consider her plea for relief."



Painted and enamelled furniture is smart and inviting, which undoubtedly is one reason for its popularity.

## An Inviting Bedroom for Fall

The illustration shows how bright and cheerful painted furniture makes the bedroom.

This particular suite may be seen in the shop for Bedroom furniture on the 7th floor—

—Painted a soft ivory, striped a light blue including the metal bedstead, bureau, chiffonier, dressing table, bedside table, desk, chair, rocker and bench—the 9 pieces for \$450.

—and these reminders for those who need inexpensive furniture for the bedroom—

Paine Furniture Company  
Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

White Enamelled Bureaus, from \$34 upward—

White Enamelled Bedsteads, from \$11 upward—

Hair Mattresses, full 45 lbs., made in Paine's factory, \$35—

Bedroom Suite of brown oak: cottage design, bedstead full size, \$28; bureau, \$37; chiffonier, \$25.

Cretonnes, for bed sets and draperies, \$1 upward—

Serim Curtains, \$2.50 a pair—

De Luxe Rugs, unusually good designs, 8x10 ft., \$25.

—In a word, everything to be desired for furnishing and decorating the home sold with Paine service and guarantee.



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## BRITISH AIRCRAFT'S BLACKBURN WING

New Wing Has a Particular Curve and Arch Which Prevents Waste of Air Through Spilling Out Over the Edges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Another new aeroplane wing has made good; and it is apparent that aircraft manufacturers are breaking away from the conventional, and bringing new thought to the whole problem of aerial transportation. The Blackburn wing is not, at first glance, a great novelty, for it approximates to the gull's wing, which many model makers and experimenters have sought to reproduce. Indeed, there is visible little in it as merely a new wing section; albeit the designer's claim, as the result of fully checked experiments, that it gives 35 per cent more lift than any plane at present in general use.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—It has been left for women to group themselves together in a non-religious body under the banner of the Golden Rule. Here is the preamble to the constitution of the International Council of Women:

"We, women of all nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the State, do hereby band ourselves in a confederation of workers to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law."

The International Council of Women was inaugurated in 1888 by a group of earnest and far-seeing American women, including Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Frances Millard, and Mrs. Foster Avery.

### Human Interest Identical

These women recognized that the interests of humanity were much the same in every country and that the brotherhood of man was the great truth to be demonstrated not only in each country nationally but in all countries internationally; they, therefore, brought into being a Federation of National Councils of Women, which should form an international woman's parliament, and which would be an agency through which women can keep in touch with their sisters of all nations for the benefit of all concerned.

It is claimed for the wing that it gives high lift with economy of resistance or "drag," whereas the so-called high-lift wings have great resistance, and the advantage they offer is at some sacrifice of speed. No doubt the reference is to the Handley Page wing, which reduces the speed and makes slow landing possible. In its present experimental form, indeed, the pilot almost finds a difficulty in getting the machine to earth: it skims along near the ground, descending too slowly. Of course, it is intended that the Handley Page wing shall be variable, so that, with the advantages of a low landing speed and increased lift, there is no sacrifice of high speed. The Blackburn high-lift, low-resistance wing does not seem to promise a low landing speed; and it is reported that Mr. Handley Page on seeing it remarked that, after all, like all other wings, it needed his invention. Indeed, the specification for the big cargo-carrier with the Blackburn wing gives a landing speed of 55 miles per hour.

### An Air "Tramp"

The wing is built on cantilever lines, with no exterior wires, thus following the notable example of the new Junkers machine in Germany, which, however, is of metal, whereas the Blackburn wing is a mahogany shell.

The proposed aeroplane is called the "Pelican," obviously because the cargo is to be carried in its "beak"; and it is as a cargo-carrier that the whole proposition is so novel and interesting. A working speed of 70 or 75 miles an hour is regarded as adequate, the ability of aircraft to take the straight line from point to point, unhampered by traffic, and able to start at any moment, being held sufficiently important advantages. When it is considered that no greater speed will be attempted, although the machine is to have two 450 horsepower Napier engines, the claim that a commercial cargo of 4 tons can be carried will not appear at all pretentious. The machine should actually climb with one of its engines idle.

### A Serious Competitor

And part of the scheme lies in the quick stowage of the cargo in cartridges that fit into the hold in the forward part of the machine. It is claimed that very low fees could be charged. There is, of course, an immense quantity of express parcels traffic, for which at present the charges are by no means low; and it is likely that we have in this new class of aircraft a serious competitor of established traffic conveyors.

The machine is designed to stand all weathers without the continual adjustments necessary to the ordinary wing, and this alone should reduce the cost considerably. In the engine room will be a mechanic solely concerned with the motors. The pilot sits forward, in the nose. It is a radical departure in other ways, new systems of controls having had to be devised. Eight or nine years have been spent by the Blackburn Company in researches and experiments with the object that has at last been attained, and it may be remembered that more than a year ago Mr. Hirst made a guarded announcement of what was coming. One would say, from long acquaintance with the firm and after examining the report and the drawings, that here is a type of aeroplane constituting an important development for commercial aviation. During the past 12 months it has been repeatedly tried in the air under expert observation.

### STEAMSHIP SERVICE REOPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARWICH, England—The steamship service for both passengers and goods between Harwich and Sweden

has now been reopened by the Svenska Lloyd Steamship Company of Gothenburg, after a lapse of several years consequent upon the war, although a service was steadily maintained from other ports during its duration. The Harwich route will be served by the steamship Thule and the steamship Baiden, which will sail alternately from Parkstone Quay each Wednesday at 1 p.m., and from Gothenburg every Wednesday at noon, the voyage taking about 40 hours. The passenger steamers Patricia or Saga will leave Newcastle each Saturday at 5:30 p.m. and Gothenburg every Saturday at noon, the journey by this route taking about 36 hours. In addition, the company has a passenger and cargo service from London at fortnightly intervals.

## WOMEN'S COUNCIL MEETS IN NORWAY

International Council at Christiania to Discuss Questions Which Show Common Human Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—It has been left for women to group themselves together in a non-religious body under the banner of the Golden Rule. Here is the preamble to the constitution of the International Council of Women:

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It is often said today that the hope of humanity lies in the replacing of the existing rivalry of states by some form of world-organization, but it is interesting to note that more than twenty years ago, and long before the hideous experience of war forced this conclusion on the public mind, women had realized the need for international cooperation and set up machinery whereby this cooperation could express itself, at any rate among women. It is worth remembering, too, that in 1888 women were not enfranchised and this forward step was a remarkable proof of woman's conviction that she had a big part to play in the future history of the world.

Having thus conceived of progress and government as international, it was self-evident that there was only one great policy which could be adopted, and one great law which could dominate, namely: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

To set sail under the banner of the Golden Rule does not necessarily argue a voyage of easy achievement, but it does herald an understanding of the fundamental law underlying man's relationship with man, which must ultimately guide the ship of state into prosperous waters.

### Germany Not Represented

The International Council of Women meets quinquennially. Since its first meeting at Washington, District of Columbia, the council has met at Chicago, London, Berlin, Toronto, Geneva, Rome, and preparations are now complete for this year's meeting to be held at Christiania. On this occasion national councils of South Africa, Argentina, Greece and Iceland are to be personally represented for the first time, and the subjects to be discussed cover a wide field.

Just to read over the numerous resolutions to be proposed by national councils from almost every part of the world (Germany has decided not to send delegates until she has been admitted to the League of Nations), is to realize how similar are the needs and difficulties of mankind in every country. Resolutions worthy of note are the following: Private profit from the sale of intoxicating liquors; the limitation of production and sale of luxuries; better films; women on public committees. These are only a few of the subjects to be dealt with. These are questions in the discussion of which women of differing feature, dress, customs and tongue will find they belong to a common family.

### A Support to the League

Not unnaturally, then, the Countess of Aberdeen and Temair (the president of the International Council of Women for the current five years) claims that the League of Nations can have no more powerful body of supporters than will be found in our 20,000,000 women who can bring the homes of the different countries into touch with one another.

It is in the home that the practice of the Golden Rule is most generally made a rule of daily conduct, and found to be the only one that establishes harmony: homemakers, therefore, as a matter of course, would be convinced that the same rule is the only one whereby harmony may be established both nationally and internationally.

## UNIFYING RAILWAY GAUGE IN AUSTRALIA

Proposal Is Made to Adopt a Third Rail for Unification—At Present Australia Has in Use No Less Than Six Gauges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—The greatest railway problem which the Commonwealth is called upon to face is that connected with the non-uniformity of gauge, and contemplation by Australians of the ever-increasing difficulties of obtaining uniformity is not sweetened by the thought that, but for the short-sighted and selfish policy of the various states in the early days, long before federation, the present impossible situation would never have arisen. So long ago as 1846 Mr. Gladstone, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with statesmanlike prescience, advocated that the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge should be adopted. This is the gauge which it is now thought is most likely to be used, eventually, throughout Australia, but his advice was not followed, and, as a consequence, there are now in use on the railways of Australia no less than six separate gauges, namely: 5 feet 3 inches, 4 feet 8½ inches, 3 feet 6 inches, 3 feet, 2 feet 6 inches and 2 feet.

The result of this unfortunate state of affairs, as can be imagined, has almost led to a state of chaos on long distance journeys. The break in gauge at the various state borders necessitates the transference of passengers and goods from one train to another, and, as an instance of the extra outlay involved, it may be mentioned that on traffic between New South Wales and Victoria, the junction charges on goods vary between 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per ton. As every additional mile of rail which is laid in any of the states increases the difficulty of the ultimate solution of the problem, the question, although never settled, has always occupied a foremost position in the agenda for discussion by the various premiers' conferences which have been held from time to time.

### Mr. Hughes' Proposals

At the premiers' conference recently held in Melbourne, Mr. Hughes, the federal Prime Minister, put forward proposals for meeting the situation. His suggestions were as follows:

1. Work to be put in hand at once for the installation of a uniform 56½-inch gauge on the Brisbane-Perth line, which links up all the mainland capitals of Australia.

2. The work to be controlled by one commissioner appointed by the Commonwealth and two commissioners to be chosen by the states.

Mr. Hughes proposed to deal with the financial aspect of the matter by the states contributing on a per capita basis and the Commonwealth coming in with its quota. The money would be raised by the latter by means of the issue of non-negotiable bonds for a fixed period, and the states would pay the interest on their shares, and redeem the bonds on maturity.

It is estimated that to finance this scheme, which, as stated, only relates to the trunk railway between Brisbane and Perth, would cost between £16,000,000 and £18,000,000. Arrangements have been made for a conference of treasurers to meet in Melbourne to discuss the financial part of Mr. Hughes' proposals. One of the most debated, and perhaps the most feasible, suggestions for the general unification of the gauge is the adoption of a third rail, and it is not likely that any definite decision will be arrived at by the premiers' conference until this system has been practically tested.

Experiments carried out at Tocumwall in 1915 pleased the representatives of the Victorian and New South Wales governments, but nothing has been done since in the matter. However a new test will be made at the same place, and, until the result of this test is known, it is improbable, as indicated, that a settlement will be reached.

### The Standard Gauge

Naturally the first point to be decided is as to what should be the unified gauge. Very many conferences have been held by the governments concerned with the object of settling the general question, but little has been done since in the matter. However a new test will be made at the same place, and, until the result of this test is known, it is improbable, as indicated, that a settlement will be reached.

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the practical progress has been made. In November, 1912, the governments of the Commonwealth and the six states were represented in conference by railway engineers, and the much discussed question was again debated. The relative advantages of the 5 feet 3 inches, and 4 feet 8½ inch gauge was carefully weighed, and it was decided that, from the viewpoint of economy of working and efficiency, either gauge would be satisfactory. It, therefore, remained for the cost to be the deciding factor, and it was estimated that the expenditure which would have to be incurred for conversion of all existing gauges to the 5 feet 3 inches standard would be £51,659,000, while 4 feet 8½ inches would cost £27,164,000.

A recommendation was, therefore, made for the latter gauge to be adopted, and emphasis was laid on the opinion that the longer the delay in carrying out of the work of the unification of the gauges the greater would be the ultimate cost. In May, 1916, a premiers' conference was held at Adelaide, and the third rail suggestion was discussed, and it was agreed to appoint an expert committee "to

investigate the whole question of the laying of a third rail," and that, when that committee reported, the practical application of the third rail system on some selected section be made. Again, in 1918, at a further premiers' conference at Sydney, it was recommended that the third rail be tested as soon as possible.

### Need of Early Settlement

Another conference on the general question of the gauge was held between federal and state railway engineers in Melbourne in August, 1918, but the meeting failed to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, and the present conference now being held at Melbourne appears likely to break up without anything very definite being decided on. However, the results of the further tests which are now taking place at Tocumwall should go far to enable a policy in regard to the unification of the gauge to be adopted.

It is hardly necessary to lay stress on the paramount importance of the question being settled as early as possible, and it remains for those responsible to pull together, and abolish all petty state and federal jealousies for

the good of Australia as a whole, not losing sight of the grave influence which the present impossible situation bears on the defense of the Commonwealth.

### PUBLIC OPINION IN KHARTUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARTUM, Sudan—Signs of an articulate public opinion in Khartum appear in an article in the Journal of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce for July criticizing the action of the government in building houses for its officials. The reasons given might be advanced against most government enterprises, and have all been used many times before. The fact remains that private enterprise could not buy land, build houses, and let them at an economic rent; so the government (which owns the land) has been forced to do so.

The real significance lies in the fact that for the first time a responsible organized body is taking a keen interest in the Sudan, and is bringing independent views to bear on the policy of the government. The commercial community here is stronger financially and numerically than it was five

years ago. British capital is coming into the country, and it is natural and right that they should take a personal concern in its welfare. The government, its officials, and the community generally will benefit by a full and frank discussion of their difficulties.

### HARBOR FOR SYRIAN TRIPOLI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—In the course of his tour through the Lebanon during the spring of the present year, General Gouraud visited Tripoli, where a small harbor was to be constructed, which was the subject of numerous protests, as the inhabitants desired a large harbor. The General pointed out that the construction of the latter would involve an expenditure of several millions, hence could not be undertaken until a somewhat remote future, whereas a small harbor could be at once proceeded with, and would greatly facilitate the loading and discharging of ships, as it would be provided with well-equipped quays. This would stimulate trade without in any way hindering the construction later

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## SERBIANS PUTTING HOMELAND IN ORDER

**Impression Is Gained That Country Will Be on Its Feet Before Neighbors Have Decided on Their Form of Government**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
BELGRADE, Serbia.—With complete disregard for the time-table, writes Crawford Price in an article upon conditions in Serbia, the train from Zagreb crawls over the recently repaired bridge across the river Sava from Syrmia, through a mass of disabled locomotives, and pulls up in Belgrade station. Hordes of peasants swarm around the terminus—communications are still in a chaotic condition—and, if you are fortunate enough to secure it, a facre rattles you over the cobblestones to the center of the city. You stand, as of old (if you have been here before) in the streets of the capital of a peasant state. And yet this is the chief city of a country which is undoubtedly the soundest, from a social point of view, in Europe today.

It is not that the roots of Serbian institutions, like those of England, have dug deep and require an earthquake to move them. A hundred years ago, the Serbs were all slaves of the Turkish overlord. Only eight years ago the country was a mere spot on the map. Three years ago its enemies denied its very existence. It, like Austria and Hungary, had to make a new start; and while the future is in the melting pot, Serbia stands as an oasis of stability in a desert of chaos.

### Neighbors Outdistanced

Thus, whether we approve of it all or not, it is interesting and instructive to observe how it has been done, to examine why Serbia, and with her Jugo-Slavia, has so completely outdistanced her neighbors. It must be admitted, of course, that this land possesses enormous natural resources; but, on the other hand, no country suffered so much at the hands of its enemies either in devastation, or loss of man-power (there are now 12 women to every man in Serbia).

Credit must be given in the first place to the unparalleled patriotism of the Serbs. Many peoples, once driven into exile after a devastating campaign, would have counted their work at an end and sat back to await developments just as hundreds of thousands of Russians are doing in Serbia today. Not so the Serbs. In an incredibly short space of time after the ravaged remnant of the army reached the safety of the Adriatic shores—driven across the snow-clad Alps of Albania by Teuton and Bulgarian hordes—they were back in Macedonia fighting their way home. They were in the van of the allied attack; they, indeed, broke the first link in the chain of German resistance. They did this for Serbia.

### No Disarmament

And it is for Serbia rather than for self that they have settled down to the building of their homeland—they are more like birds rebuilding a nest than a nation engaged in what we understand as the work of national reconstruction. They have no time for Bolshevism or Socialism or any of the other "isms" which preoccupy other countries at the moment. Having got back their land, their first determination is to hold it against all comers, and as the army won the freedom, so it must hold the conquest. There is no disarmament, or pretense of disarmament here. The first work has been to reorganize the army, form new cadres, recruit the young and new material, school new generation of officers and make the nation ready to put the maximum forces available into the field should occasion demand.

With the French forces demobilized and dissipated here and there, with Britain back to the voluntary status and the Greeks fighting away in Asia Minor, it is permissible to say that the Jugo-Slav Army is the only real army in Europe. Here alone one lives in an atmosphere of patriotic militarism. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor saw a military review on the occasion of King Peter's fete recently. Three thousand young cadets stood at attention for 17 minutes and never a one so much as flickered. One cannot say if there is any other body of men who could have done it; few would even have tried. These people have borrowed the old motto "What I have I hold." They commenced putting their houses in order by placing a sentinel at the door thereof. All this may not, as already hinted, meet with universal approval, but it gives one the impression that this country will be on its feet before other countries in this quarter of the world have decided what form of government they desire.

### Working—Not Whining

It is significant of the Serbs that, finding themselves in drastic need of money, they decided to work rather than to whine for it. The result is that they are being rewarded this year by a record harvest, with millions of tons of grain available for export—this despite depleted manhood, improvised agricultural implements and a chronic absence of communications. The rich lands of the old kingdom have continued with the newly acquired provinces to bring forth the wealth of the earth, and the result is that the Serbian currency is already better than the Italian and will soon equal the French franc in value. A few months ago, the English pound was worth anything up to 250 dinars, today it can be bought for 53! The Serbs are acting in accordance with a belief that if you keep your army strong and get the best out of your land, all other things, such as good roads, cheap manufactured luxuries and clean trains that

run on time, shall be added unto you.

The Jugo-Slavs in general and Serbs in particular have come to the conclusion that they must depend upon their own right arm for their national regeneration. This tendency is somewhat too manifest and the spirit behind it is open to criticism, for no nation can shut itself off from the outside world nowadays, and the vast resources of Jugo-Slavia cannot be adequately developed without foreign assistance; but, in comparison with the disposition, elsewhere so evident, to

expect the great powers to come in and decorate the houses they have built, it is refreshing.

**Exploitation Excluded**  
What one immediately observes, however, is that little encouragement is being offered at the moment to foreign capital. Laws have been passed—and in this matter the small states cannot be blamed—which render it impossible for any foreigner to obtain a concession. The individual or company who wishes to exploit the wealth of Serbia must henceforth work in with a Ser-

bian or Jugo-Slav company. In the long run this will possibly be the more advantageous arrangement for both sides. In the meantime, however, it has a tendency to delay development and even to scare off capital. It has had that result in the case of certain British capitalists.

Nevertheless, the potential riches of the land are so great that some syndicates, notably French and American, are standing by ready to take a hand. Other French interests, who were strong in Serbia before the war, are patiently awaiting the opportunity to

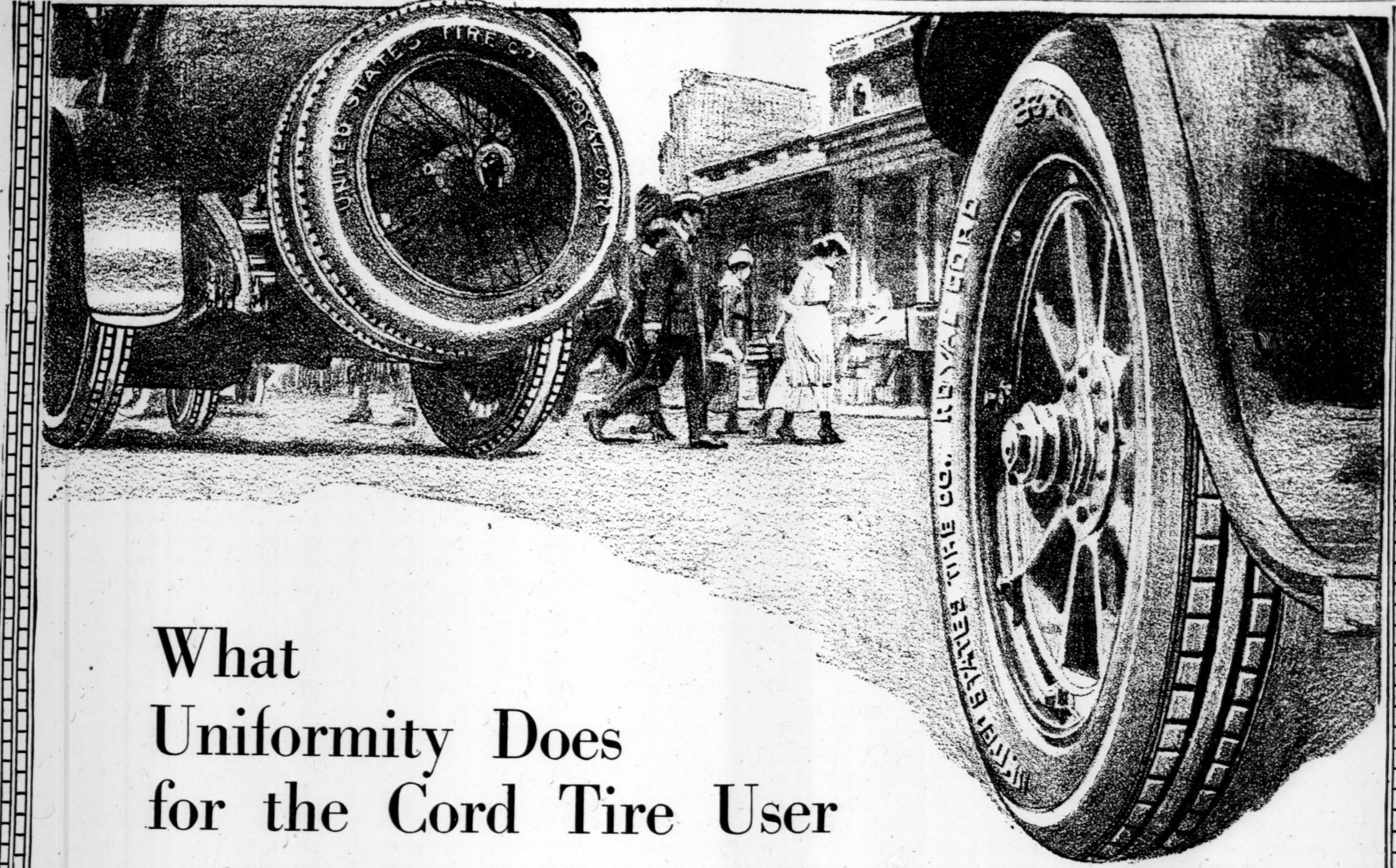
consolidate their position. The little wave of chauvinism, if it can be so designated, will soon pass. It is foreign to the Serbian nature, and, where that happens the possibilities of profitable commercial development will be unlimited, for Jugo-Slavia is one of the most naturally wealthy countries in Europe.

**TEXAS PROMOTES EDUCATION**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas.—A total of \$63,412.065.52 has been appropriated from

state funds for educational purposes in Texas during the last three years, according to statistics compiled in the office of Miss Anne Webb Blanton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This amount was distributed as follows: Higher education (University and A. M. College), \$8,572,735.83; state normal schools, \$3,126,891.81; public free schools, \$46,408,869.15; departments for educational purposes, \$2,258,931.94; educational elementary institutions, \$3,045.536.79.

**MILITARY ORDER ELECTS**  
DETROIT, Michigan—Maj.-Gen. George H. Harris of Chicago was elected commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the World War at the closing session of its first meeting here. Col. W. W. Stover of Boston was elected a department commander. The convention adopted resolutions pledging the membership to fight Bolshevism. Another resolution asked Congress to amend the army reorganization act to place emergency officers on a par with regular army officers in disability retirement.



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## SALIENT FEATURES OF THE RED ARMY

General Touchachevsky, in Command on Polish Front, Is Described as a New Napoleon Without Imperialist Ambitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—As recently as May many European writers on Russia still entertained the belief that the Red Army was a very slender reed on which the Soviet Government relied for support. No accurate information regarding its numbers, equipment, composition, or discipline had filtered through. Even the name of the commander on the Polish front was unknown, and the belief was general that General Brusiloff, the old Tsarist commander, was directing the operations. Consequently, the recent victories over the Poles caused much mystification.

The writer had many opportunities of discovering the salient facts about the Red Army. Attendance at several important military demonstrations, including a ceremonial oath taken by a thousand young workmen who had just completed the course at the officers' training school, casual talks with soldiers in several towns, and observation of various phases of the immense mobilization which was in progress in the early stages of the Polish battles, in addition to conversation with certain military and political army leaders, gave a comprehensive insight into the military power of the Soviet Government.

### Origin of Red Army

The subject has not only a topical interest in so far as it concerns Poland and the rest of Europe, but it is bound up with the main problems which face Soviet Russia—transport, food, industrial reorganization, and so on. These questions can therefore be better understood in the light of the facts about the army, and the general military situation, because since the beginning of the civil war and the intervention of the Entente Powers all other interests in Russia have been subordinated to military needs. The Red Army had its beginning in the comparatively few units which rallied to the Bolsheviks in October, 1917, and which maintained some semblance of organization. The first task was to suppress the marauding bands into which many other units of the old army had degenerated. It may be true as has been alleged that at first old régime officers were compelled to join because their families were held as hostages, but the writer could find no evidence of this. It is certainly not true now, and it is a fact that a very large proportion of the Tsarist officers who are now in the Red Army did not join it until comparatively recently.

The strength of the army grew as the menace of the Koltchak and Denikin advance increased, and a typical example is to be found in the instance of the famous Budenny cavalry. Budenny was a peasant soldier and his qualities as a leader were not revealed until he raised a small band of about 20 horsemen to resist the raids of Mamonoff's cavalry during Denikin's incursion in the direction of Moscow. More and more of the peasants rallied to Budenny as his successes became known, and during the past six months he recruited immense numbers in the Caucasus, whence he reached the southern Polish front after a march of six weeks.

### More than Three Millions

The army is organized on a conscription basis, and after the Polish offensive started an immense remobilization was immediately ordered. Some of the corps had been disbanded and the young peasant soldiers were back in the villages. Other corps had been transformed into labor armies, and were engaged in rebuilding the railways, in cleaning up the cities, and in other tasks where they could be employed in mass. These were at once ordered to resume military duties, and many other young men, from town and country alike, were called upon to join up. In May and the early part of June all the Russian towns presented the same scenes of marching soldiers and farewells at stations as one witnessed in Great Britain at the height of the Kitchener preparations.

In several recent speeches Nicholas Lenin has referred to the army as a powerful organization of 3,000,000 men. At the present time this is probably an under-statement. Notwithstanding all the difficulties of manufacture the men are fairly well equipped, clothed, and shod. Their uniforms present an interesting variety, and many wear British garments captured at Archangel and in Siberia. The guns, munitions, and general equipment from Admiral Koltchak and Generals Denikin and Judenitch have also strengthened the Red Army considerably.

### Strict Discipline

The discipline is as strict as in any other army, and the communist battalions, which are specially organized for the most dangerous and difficult duties, submit themselves to the most rigid discipline imaginable. The Soviet Government relies on these battalions, in fact, to set the pace for the rest of the army, to inspire the peasant soldiers with an example of courage and a sense of duty, and to act as shock units at any critical stage of the fighting. In this respect they undoubtedly have a remarkable record, and in one action in June, when the line before Borissow was in great danger, it was saved by a Communist battalion which lost heavily. Apart from these special units, the rank and file of the army presents the usual characteristics of a conscript force. It has always been common for Russian peasant soldiers to desert in

fairly large numbers in order to put in a few weeks' work on their holdings, and the same thing has happened in the Red Army, but latterly the authorities have instituted severe measures against this practice.

The control of the Red Army is exercised jointly by representatives of the political and military organizations. Leon Trotsky, the people's commissary, Mr. Sklansky, his deputy, and Mr. Smilga, the president of the Military Revolutionary Tribunal, are the outstanding men on the political side. Mr. Smilga was formerly a journalist in the Caucasus. On the military side are General Kamenoff, the commander-in-chief of the whole army, General Lebediev, his chief of staff, and General Touchachevsky, the commander-in-chief at the Polish front. Kamenoff, who is a tall, sallow-complexioned, middle-aged man, pleasant in manner but quiet and reserved, was on the general staff of the Tsarist army. He works on apparently the best of terms with his fellow officers, and he claims that the army is now so completely amenable to discipline that it is under absolute control in occupied territory.

### A New Napoleon

General Touchachevsky is described by some of the older officers as a new Napoleon without the imperialist ambitions of the French conqueror. He is only 27 years of age. He was a lieutenant in the Tsarist Army, and avows himself a convinced communist, although he comes of noble family. He is credited with remarkable powers of arousing the enthusiasm and devotion of the soldiers, and older officers give unqualified praise to his strategy and organizing ability.

At present workmen officers and those who belonged to the old army are about equal in number, but the policy of the government is to limit all future commissions to the graduates of the officers' training schools, the students being chosen by the trade unions. The young officer repeats after the head of the civil authority a promise which begins as follows: "I, son of the working people, citizen of the Soviet Republic, take upon myself the name of a warrior of the Labor and Peasant Army." He pledges himself to "abstain and prevent my comrades from any deed dishonoring the name of citizens of the Soviet Republic, and to direct all my deeds and thoughts to the great aim of the liberation of all the workers." After undertaking to obey all orders for the defense of the Republic, to spare "neither strength nor life itself" in "the struggle for the Soviet Republic, for the aim of socialism and the brotherhood of nations," he adds, "If I do not keep this solemn promise let me be universally despised and punished by the harsh hand of the revolutionary law."

### Remarkable Propaganda

This pledge is in keeping with the remarkable propaganda which is carried on unceasingly in the Red Army. The most able men and women of the Communist Party, schoolmasters, administrators, lecturers, actors, singers, writers, are called upon to take their part in this organization. Over 3000 schools, 2000 libraries, 472 theaters, and 220 cinemas have been established in the camps and depots. Half a million leaflets and pamphlets a day are circulated, and political propaganda (designed to influence the young, peasant soldiers and through them the life of the villages after the war) is combined with educational work with the object of eliminating illiteracy. Lectures in local administration are also given, in the belief that by this means interest in the local Soviet institutions will be quickened when the army is disbanded. The Red Army, like one whole country, is absolutely "dry" and infringements of the regulations regarding intoxicants are pitilessly punished. In fact, except for the encouragement given to dramatic art the discipline of the army is remarkably Puritan. The Little Palace in the Moscow Kremlin is now an officers' club, and when the writer paid it an unexpected visit he found the young officers quietly reading, or playing draughts and chess, while one group was rehearsing a Maxim Gorky play.

### LUNCHBOXES USED BY OFFICE WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The plan proposed by the Pittsburgh fair price commission that office workers carry their own luncheons has been in operation in this city quite generally for some months past. In some of the larger office buildings the plan has been recognized to the extent that special rooms are provided where the luncheons may be eaten in comfort. Notwithstanding the decline in the price of food bought at wholesale, restaurant prices have remained so high as to be in many instances prohibitive.

In the places where lunchrooms for employees are provided the employees have also encouraged the delivery of milk in pint and quart bottles. This industry has grown until several of the larger milk concerns have special deliveries for the office districts, some buildings taking as many as 150 bottles daily.

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## FALL IS COMPLETE OF THE ANFU CLUB

Chinese Party Is Publicly Deounced, and Anfu's Future Existence as a Political Factor Is Very Doubtful

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Regarding the fate which has overtaken the once all-powerful Anfu Club, its patron, Tuan Chi-jui, has resigned from all his offices; its leaders in the boards of communications, justice, and finance respectively. He seemed to overlook the fact that there was an intervening track of country between these two lines which was available for infantry and cavalry maneuvers, but General Wu was alive to its importance. He paid no attention to the Peking-Tientsin line but, while taking necessary steps for the protection of the forces along the Peking-Hankow Railway, he started an attack on Hsü in the country between the railways and threatened Hsü's flanks on two sides.

This tactic had the additional effect of stopping General Hsü's progress toward Tientsin, from which he was distant only a few miles. It also frightened Marshal Tuan who had his headquarters at Tuan-ho, the former Imperial Palace of the Southern Hunting Park-Nan Yuan, and Tuan had a hasty retreat into the city. This flight of Tuan was the finishing blow to the movement, as it broke the morale of the soldiery and especially of the officers who, it must be said, had never been keen to throw in their lot with General Hsü.

### The Western Front

The first fighting occurred on the afternoon of the 14th between General Wu's troops and Tuan's troops of the fifteenth division under Gen. Liu Hsin together with the first brigade of border defense troops under Gen. Chu Tung-feng.

The fight lasted three days and nights, most of the time being carried on in a desultory fashion, and at the end of the fifteenth was in confused fight, the commander of the first border defense, General Chu, had surrendered with many of his men to General Wu, and the game was up. The city gates were closed to keep out the fleeing soldiers who had boasted only a few days earlier that they would return triumphant over their self-created enemies.

### Military Activities

Trouble has been brewing between military factions ever since the punitive expedition against the southern provinces was abandoned more than two years ago. It will be recalled that the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, came to the decision that it was useless to attempt further negotiations with the south and that the only solution was to fight out the issues. Large bodies of troops were sent to Hunan province among the military arrangements; as soon as it was decided to abandon the policy of subduing the southern provinces it became necessary to bring back these troops from Hunan to their original locations. It has been the handling of these men that has given the immediate occasion of trouble. General Wu Pei-fu came north from Hunan to the place southwest of Peking on the Peking-Tientsin Railway where his troops had been originally stationed before he was sent on the southern expedition. General Wu was one of three men who had emerged from the southern exploit with the respect of the southern provinces and a wide reputation as an efficient commander. His troops were well-drilled and well-equipped. They were in striking contrast with the troops which had been organized by Generals Tuan and Hsü for participation in the great war and had been reduced to the status of Border Defense guards.

General Wu's forces were an offense to General Hsü, "little Hsü" as he is generally called, and he persuaded himself that his raw recruits could wipe them from the earth if they had the help of aeroplanes and "terrorizing." For this latter purpose he organized two companies of mounted brigades who were to move quickly on the capital and its environments, burning and pillaging; there were also bands of assassins who were to dispose quietly of all opposers; and desperate men were sent into the provinces of the governors who were known to be opposed to the Anfu Club with money to stir up trouble in any possible way. Thus General Hsü would prove himself by strategy to be more of a man than General Wu who had been content to build up a strong force by patient training; but the usual denouement occurred.

### Plan of Attack

Little Hsü and his associates reckoned on the support of the fifth, nineteenth, thirteenth, and fifteenth divisions; the first, second, and third brigades of border troops; a division of northwestern troops; and the

twentieth mixed brigade. These forces greatly outnumbered those of General Wu and his supporter Tuan Kun, Military Governor of Chihli Province. General Hsü planned a sharp quick attack along the two railway lines leading to Hankow and to Tientsin respectively. He seemed to overlook the fact that there was an intervening track of country between these two lines which was available for infantry and cavalry maneuvers, but General Wu was alive to its importance. He paid no attention to the Peking-Tientsin line but, while taking necessary steps for the protection of the forces along the Peking-Hankow Railway, he started an attack on Hsü in the country between the railways and threatened Hsü's flanks on two sides.

General Chang decided to send the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth divisions from Mukden toward Tientsin for the expressed purpose of protecting the person of the President and maintaining order in the capital. These two divisions began to move on the morning of the thirteenth, and their furthest outpost arrived at Chun-lian-cheng, a few miles east of Tientsin, on the fourteenth. They were thus in striking distance about 20 miles away, when little Hsü reached Pei-tsang. The arrest of Chief Yang had given General Hsü pause and allowed him to take in the full significance of the nearness of General Chang's troops. He decided that day to withdraw from Pei-tsang to Yang-tsun, and General Chang's troops moved up to replace them, thus being separated only three or four miles. Skirmishes occurred, but there were a few casualties, but from this time on General Hsü was beaten behind and before. His only thought was of escape and he put up no fight. The next few days was a series of forward movements of General Chang's troops. The ignominious flight of General Hsü, and the capture of his leaderless men.

### In the Provinces

In Mukden, a conspiracy was discovered which had for its aim the overthrow of Gen. Chang Tso-lin. This was promoted by Tseng, the fleeing Minister of Communications and by his associates, Yao, the Vice-Minister of Communication, and Chu, the Minister of Justice. It planned a series of assassinations and uprisings and for this purpose sent a substantial sum of money to Mukden. In Shanghai, another plot was hatched against Gen. Li Shun, in which the former peace delegate Wang I-tang was said to be involved. Prompt action on the part of General Li in stopping traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway nipped this in the bud.

In Shantung Province, Gen. Ma Liang moved his troops northward to Tehchow, where he captured the arsenals and drove out the commanding general, Shan Teh-chun. The dispatch of a detachment of Chang Tso-lin's troops from Tientsin to Tehchow was synchronous with the collapse of Tuan's troops around Peking, with the result that when Chang's troops arrived at Tehchow General Ma made no opposition but quietly submitted. There were no movements in other provinces; nearly all of the military governors expressed themselves openly as being opposed to Marshal Tuan's purposes.

### The Outcome

Marshal Tuan has been allowed to resign from all his offices, but no action has been ordered for his arrest in view of his former distinguished

services to the country. He has been allowed to play the rôle of one who has been duped into this trouble by his subordinates against his own better judgment. It is still uncertain how long this rôle will be condoned. Orders have been issued for the arrest of the other leaders, many of whom have taken refuge in the Legation Quarter. The Anfu Club is publicly denounced and its future existence as a political factor is very doubtful. It has been discredited by its own agents for whose bad deeds it cannot disclaim responsibility. The Peking chief of police has been dismissed and his successor appointed. A new chief of the Peking gendarmerie has been selected and it is due to his vigorous administration that no looting has occurred here by fleeing soldiers. General Chang Tso-lin has come down to Tientsin from Mukden and will shortly come to Peking to consult as to the settlement of the general situation. Parliament has not been in session, for the Anfu members who are in a majority have feared for their lives and have left the city. The time is ripe for a reorganization of the whole government, including Parliament, the time limit of which is just expiring.

President Hsü, who was blamed at first for his weakness, has shown great wisdom in handling the situation and is now considered as the hope of the country for such a fundamental solution of the difficulties which have surrounded the Republic since its inception as will establish it on a sound basis.

### Montreal Applies for Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The announcement that the Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal has forwarded to the Provincial Government at Quebec the official application for a loan of \$1,000,000 out of the fund for the construction of workers' dwellings has quickened public interest in that project. As the amount mentioned is what was suggested by the Quebec authorities for this city to make a beginning on this year, there will be no delay in placing this money to the credit of the City of Montreal.

### FIREMEN ASK ADVANCE

NEW YORK, New York.—Fourteen thousand New York firemen and policemen yesterday asked for salaries of \$2500 a year, beginning on January 1. They now receive from \$1450 to \$1900 a year. A petition filed with the Board of Estimate read: "We do not believe it necessary to present any facts or figures on the cost of living or comparative wage scales."

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

**Cost of France's New Borrowing May Be Considerably More Than 9 Per Cent—England's Economic Position Improved**

Probably the most interesting and significant financial development of the year was the offering this week of the new \$100,000,000 8 per cent French loan. When a country with the integrity, standing and thrift of France is obliged to pay such a high rate of interest for money borrowed it shows how stringent monetary conditions in Europe are and likewise how the credit of a powerful nation like France has been affected by war. For the money borrowed will cost France considerably more than the 8 per cent specified in the bonds. Underwriting and advertising expenses will be heavy, and with the provision requiring that bonds are to be purchased for the sinking fund in the market at the last price obtainable not to exceed \$110 during the first five years and thereafter callable at \$110, it is therefore likely that the new money will cost France considerably more than 9 per cent.

## Retired Before Maturity

As during the first five years bonds will doubtless be bought in at less than \$110, and as the government must continue the interest on bonds in the sinking fund, the entire issue will necessarily have been retired before maturity in 1945. The subsequent market for the bonds will depend primarily on the amount of the initial subscription, but with the sinking fund in the market for 1000 or 1100 bonds every three months it would seem that all loose offerings could be absorbed and the market maintained on an even keel.

Frederic François Marsal, French Minister of Finance, in a statement regarding France's fiscal problems, announced that the government's revenues for the current year would exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover expenses of the ordinary budget, including interest on public debt and war loans. Last year's revenues were only 12,000,000 francs.

He emphasized the fact that inflation has stopped entirely. Absolutely no new currency has been issued since January 1, compared with 8,000,000,000 new francs issued in 1919. The issue now stands at 47,000,000,000 francs.

The floating debt diminished 2,000,000 francs between November, 1919, and June, 1920, whereas it had increased 15,000,000,000 francs in the corresponding period in the previous year.

## England's Position Improved

England likewise is very much improving her economic position. This is eloquently shown in her foreign trade figures.

British imports in August totaled £4,505,000, exports of British products £40,130,000 and re-exports £1,342,000. Total exports for the month increased £42,072,000. Excess of imports decreased £37,567,000.

With the improvement in the foreign trade situation in both France and England it is to be deducted that the United States favorable trade balance will eventually disappear. It very much depends upon how the United States is able to find new outlets for its surplus products. There has been a big increase in productive capacity in this country, due largely to the requirements of other nations during the war period, and now it is requisite that this nation shall cultivate foreign fields as never before if its international trade is to make anything like favorable comparison with that of other nations.

## Financing of Cotton Crop

That the financing of cotton will be the crux of the credit situation this fall is the general feeling in banking circles. The western and middle western demands for the crop movement, although expected to be big, have been pretty well gauged. Interior bankers from these sections have asked their Chicago and New York correspondents to arrange for future requirements, and most interior banks in the grain belt are in fair position to help themselves. There has been considerable headway throughout this section in "loosening up" the former strained commercial credit position.

Not so with the south, bankers say. Banks there are finding themselves still with a lot of last year's cotton on their hands. With the new crop, a fairly large one, about to be moved, it is expected that extensive calls for assistance will be made upon the New York banks during the next month or two.

It is the opinion of bankers that the height of this demand will not come until the end of October. This period they regard as likely to be the very peak of the credit demand.

## Monetary Conditions

Although eventually there should be a distinct improvement from present tense monetary conditions, as capital stores are slowly replenished, there still remain many tasks to be performed this autumn, including crop, industrial, and governmental requirements. Also the drift of federal reserve ratios throughout the country is still slightly downward. Moreover, it is contended that the easier conditions in New York are particularly special and local in their bearings just now.

Thus it is noted that the greater freedom and ease in New York apply, solely to the "Wall Street" money market, on security collateral, and that "Wall Street" had long since put itself into extraordinary strong financial position, as the outcome of protracted liquidation.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Cash	3534	3554	3534	3534
Am Car & Fdry	1274	1357	1328	1328
Am Inter Corp	1274	1357	1328	1328
Am Loco	96	98	96	96
Am Smelters	60%	61%	60	61
Am Sugar	111	111	111	111
Am Tel & Tel	984	984	984	984
Am Woolen	82%	82%	81	81
Anaconda	53%	54%	53	54
Atchison	83%	83%	83	83
At Gulf & W I	138%	138%	136	137%
Balt & Ohio	41%	41%	41%	41%
Beth Steel B.	76%	77	76	76
Bald Loco	124%	121%	118	120
Cen Leather	52%	52%	51	51
Chandler	84	85	83	83
Chic M & St P	36%	36%	36	36
Chic R I & Pac	36%	36%	36	36
China	29	29	29	29
Corn Products	89%	87%	87	87
Crucible Steel	125%	124%	124	124%
Cuba Can Co	38%	38%	38	38
do pfd	77	77	77	77
Gen Motors	21%	21%	21	21
Goodyear	55%	55%	55	55
Inspiration	48	48	47%	48%
Int Paper	80%	80%	80	80
Invincible Oil	36%	36%	36	36
Houston Oil	107	110	106%	107%
Kennecott	26	26	26	26
Marine	23%	23%	23	23
do pfd	76	76	76	76
Mex Pet	173	176	172	173%
Midvalle	38%	38%	38	38
Mo Pacific	26%	26%	26	26
N Y Central	74%	74%	74	74
N Y N H & H	33%	34	33	33
No Pacific	79	79	79	79
Pan Am Pet	92	92	91	91
do B	85	85	84	84
Pens	42%	42%	42	42%
Pierce-Arrow	36%	37	36	36
Punta Alegre	77%	77	76	77
Pitts Coal	61	66	64	65
Reading	92%	92	92	92
Riv R & St	81%	81	81	81
Roy Bult	80%	80	80	80
Sigular	31%	31	31	31
Sis Pac	94%	95	94	94
So Ryw	27%	28	28	28
Studebaker	62%	62	62	63
Texas Co	51%	51	50	50
Trans Oil	13%	14%	13	14
U S Fruit	206	207	204	205
U S Pac	121	121	121	121%
U S Rubber	49%	49%	49	49
U S Steel	88%	87%	86	87
Utah Copper	64	64	63	64
Westinghouse	48%	48%	48	48
Willys-Over	15%	15%	15%	15%
Total sales	428,900	shares.		

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

Lib 3 1/2s ... 90.04 90.04 90.00 90.00

Lib 2d 4s ... 85.50 84.98 84.80 84.80

Lib 1st 4s ... 85.50 85.50 85.50 85.50

Lib 2d 4 1/2s ... 85.04 85.08 85.00 85.02

Lib 3d 4 1/2s ... 85.58 85.58 84.86 84.80

Lib 4th 4 1/2s ... 85.20 85.28 85.20 85.20

Vict 4 1/2s ... 95.38 95.44 95.36 95.44

Vict 3 1/2s ... 95.40 95.46 95.40 95.46

Total sales 428,900 shares.

Open High Low Last

Anglo-French 5s ... 99%
 100 | 99% | 99% |

Belgian 7 1/2s ... 97
 97 | 97 | 97 |

City of Paris 6s ... 93%
 94 | 93% | 93% |

City of Bordeaux 6s ... 82%
 82 | 82 | 82 |

Swiss 5 1/2s ... 101%
 101 | 101 | 102% |

King 5 1/2s 1921 ... 92%
 92 | 92 | 92 |

U King 5 1/2s 1922 ... 92%
 92 | 92 | 92 |

U King 5 1/2s 1929 ... 85%
 85 | 85 | 85 |

U King 5 1/2s 1937 ... 82%
 82 | 82 | 82 |

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 100 | 99% | 99% |

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## OUIMET AND EVANS WIN IN SEMI-FINALS

Woodland Golfer Defeats Jones of Atlanta, 6 and 5, While Allis Is Overwhelmed by Chicago Player, 10 and 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**ROSLYN.** New York—Playing steady, consistent golf, with few unusual features, Francis Ouimet, of the Woodland Golf Club of Boston, and Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater Club of Chicago, simply overwhelmed Robert T. Jones, 2d, of the Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Georgia, and Edwin P. Allis, of the Milwaukee Country Club, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the semi-final round of the amateur championship of the United States, and will meet for the championship this morning.

Showers during the night and in the morning had made the greens rather heavy when Evans and Allis started out yesterday for their morning round. The first hole was halved in par, but Allis dropped the second when his approach landed short of the green. He recovered his loss on the fourth by a remarkable putt of 30 feet for a three.

Evans again took command on the sixth, when his second shot landed six feet from the flag, while Allis was on the edge of the green. Evans then holed his putt for a three, while Allis required four. They halved the next four holes, Evans missing a chance on the seventh when he inadvertently moved his ball while addressing it for his second shot. The short tenth was halved in four, each requiring three putts, and Allis made up the hole on the eleventh, when he sank an eight-foot.

After 5s on the next two holes, through careless play, Allis had trouble on the battleship hole, when his first went clear over the green and down the further side into the bunker, which is 10 feet below the level of the narrow green. His next shot passed over the green to the similar bunker on the further side, and, when Evans laid his second shot dead to the hole, Allis picked up. He recovered on the next hole, when, after landing his second shot at the edge of the green, with a ridge between the ball and the hole, he made a putt of at least 50 feet for a 3. But this ended his play, for after each had required a 5 on the sixteenth, both being in trouble from the tee, Evans captured the last two with par 4s, leaving both two up on the morning round.

After lunch, on resuming play, Evans started his steadiest game and reeling of six successive 4s, was 7 up on the sixth. On the next Evans made his only misplay of the afternoon, when his approach shot ran high up on the bank back of the hole, and he required 5. Allis failed to take advantage, missing a short putt on a near stymie and halving the hole.

Evans took the eighth, making a perfect tee shot, and then holding a two-foot putt for one under par, and repeated the feat on the dog-leg ninth, when his third was six feet from the hole. Then he ended the round by a par 3 on the short tenth. Allis landed his tee shot in the trap.

The medal score was:

Evans, a. m.	1 4 2 4 5 3 5 3 6—38
In 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 4—38	
p. m.	out 1 4 4 4 4 5 5 2—35

Allis, a. m. out 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 6—40

In 3 4 5 5 3 5 5 5—40

p. m. out 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—43

16

The match between Ouimet and Jones drew much attention and the result was a considerable surprise. In the morning round, the first two and the fourth went to Ouimet on par golf, Jones going into a trap on his second shot on the first, going over the hole into the rough on his approach shot on the second and repeating this fault on the fourth. Jones took the third in par, when Ouimet failed to reach the green on his second shot. Each took two putts on every hole. Ouimet increased his lead to 3 on the

... Jones' tee shot landed in the bushes and he pulled his second shot to the left of the hole, finally picking up when Ouimet played his third dead for the hole, for an estimated 6. The next three shots were halved in par, leaving Ouimet 3 up on the outward journey. Jones dropped the tricky tenth, 3 to 4, when his tee shot landed in the trap close to the boundary fence, but captured the eleventh, when his approach shot dropped within four feet of the hole, and he holed it for 3, under par. The next two holes were played without features, both making regulation par shots and halving each hole in four.

On the famous fourteenth, both landed on the green, but after Jones had putted near the cup, Ouimet sank an eight-foot putt for the hole in 2, giving him a lead of 4. Jones reduced this to 2 on the next holes, by a fine approach for 3 on the fifteenth, where many fine plays have been made during the earlier rounds, and a par 4 on the sixteenth, when Ouimet, after being in trouble all the way, picked up for an estimated 6, but on the seventeenth Ouimet again gained, when Jones failed to reach the green on his third, while the Boston player was on in 2, both using the usual two putts. Both failed to improve their positions in the final hole, Ouimet landing his second shot in the trap, short of the green, while Jones missed his second putt of less than a foot.

In the afternoon, Jones, being 3 down, did his best to improve matters, capturing the first hole, 4 to 5, when Ouimet overplayed the green, rolling down the hill. Neither gained on the

## EAST CONTINUES TENNIS SUCCESS

Surprises Critics by Defeating the West's Doubles Aggregation —Even Break in the Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PHILADELPHIA.** Pennsylvania—For the second straight year the East is in a fair way to carry off the intersectional tennis honors over the West. In Friday's three matches at the Germantown Cricket Club courts the East increased its lead by winning two to one, and now has four matches against the Westerners' two. One victory out of three in the final day's play today will clinch the title.

One of the biggest surprises was

the splendid victory of W. M. Washburn of New York and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, over the California doubles team composed of W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts. The Westerners were national finalists this year but were completely outplayed yesterday by their opponents who were teaming for the first time. The New York Philadelphian pair won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Johnson was a tower of strength to the eastern team, but Washburn, the metropolitan player, also fitted in nicely. Johnson's low-hanging chop stroke had the Californians baffled throughout. Davis was good overhead, especially in the early part of the match, but he could not carry Roberts along, who appeared a trifle off form.

The West's only triumph of the day came when W. T. Hayes of Chicago defeated Dean Mathey, former Metropolitan champion, who was substituting for G. C. Cane of Boston. Mathey started off in whirlwind fashion by taking the first two sets with apparent ease 6—1 and 6—2, but the Westerner soon had Mathey chasing all over the court. The match resembled the Davis-Johnson encounter of the previous day. Hayes carried off three sets in a row, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

In the final match of the day R. N. Williams 2nd of Boston, former national champion, defeated C. J. Griffin of California, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Williams started off for all the world as though he were due for defeat. He dropped the first three games and did not appear in shape, but quickly rallied and took the next game and set. It was noticeable that Williams played the back court almost entirely in the first set, but later went up to the net and smashed so hard that Griffin could not get within striking distance of the balls. After Williams took the second set 6—3, in which he displayed some magnificent placements, Griffin rallied and won the third set 6—3.

Williams, however, soon returned to his old form, and he made quick work of the set and match by winning 6—4. Tilden, the new national champion, and Johnston, dethroned titlist, meet in the feature match today. The summary:

INCORPORATION

First Innings

J. S. F. Morrison, c. Newhall, b. Mann 11

D. R. Jackson, c. S. Evans, b. Mann

Capt. M. B. Burrows, st. F. M. Cross

Desmond, b. Fellows, 11

G. C. Sheldene, et. Morris, b. Fellows

Fellows, 11

Capt. R. H. Speier, 11

T. Brocklebank (not out), 95

B. Strudwick (not out), 22

Extras, 11

Total, 212

BOWLING ANALYSIS

o. m. r. w.

Mann ..... 38 14 83 2

O'Neill ..... 27 14 91 2

Fellows ..... 22 5 60 2

Newhall ..... 8 2 28 2

Hopkinson ..... 11 0 49 2

Total ..... 212

RESULTS FRIDAY

o. m. r. w.

Mann ..... 38 14 83 2

O'Neill ..... 27 14 91 2

Fellows ..... 22 5 60 2

Newhall ..... 8 2 28 2

Hopkinson ..... 11 0 49 2

Total ..... 212

BOWLING ANALYSIS

o. m. r. w.

Hitch ..... 13 1 44 2

Rushby ..... 23 10 33 1

Fender ..... 23 6 64 2

Reay ..... 19 3 52 2

Shepherd ..... 2 1 1 0

Total ..... 208

Total ..... 160

SURVEY

Hobbs, 1 b. w. b

Parkin, 15 not out

Mr. H. Howell, c. Makepeace, b. Fender

run out ..... 23

Harrison, 1 b. w. b

Parkin ..... 12

Sandham, b. Dean 17

Peach, b. Dean ..... 77 not out

Strudwick, 15 run out

Mr. J. Sharp, c. Tydesley (J.), c. Strudwick, b. Fender

Rushby, 23 Fender ..... 7

Fender, 15 not out

Parkin, 10 Hitch, b. Reay

Reay ..... 10 b. Hitch

Fender ..... 21 b Rushby

Dean, c. Shepherd

Fender ..... 5 b Rushby

Cook, not out ..... 2 not out

B. 12. 1-b. 10 ..... 2 B. 2. 1-b. 3

Total ..... 208 Total ..... 160

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## INCORPORATION STARS ARE HELD AT BAY

Only the Splendid Batting of Fowler and Cartwright Prevents an Utter Rout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Only a strong stand by Capt. R. S. Fowler, ably supported by Maj. G. H. Cartwright, prevented an utter rout, for the Incorrupt had accumulated only 59 runs when the fifth wicket fell. But when Captain Fowler and Major Cartwright really settled down to play after the luncheon interval, they changed the situation considerably. Captain Fowler hammered and Major Cartwright really settled down to play after the

## UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAW IS FAVORED

Association Representing Canada and United States Drafts Suitable Regulations After Meeting in San Francisco

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
**SAN FRANCISCO, California** — "Uniform traffic law for the United States and Canada" is the recommendation of the International Traffic Association, which met recently in this city. A drafting committee is hard at work on suitable rules and regulations. When they are completed to the satisfaction of the executive board they will be presented to every legislature in the United States and to the legislature of every province of Canada.

Lieut. Daniel Sylvester, president of the association, stated that the complicated conditions caused by various traffic laws in different places led to many difficult situations. In an effort to overcome the traffic problem, the traffic officers of San Francisco came together three years ago, in a "safety first" movement.

"We learned through correspondence of the complicated conditions of the traffic laws in many places," said Lieutenant Sylvester to The Christian Science Monitor representative. "The people begged us to spread out and take in other states who wanted to help in the plan of a uniform traffic law."

Last October a meeting of traffic officers of the western states was called in Seattle, and Lieutenant Sylvester was elected president. Following this, the newly elected president went over the United States and Canada in the interest of an international traffic association, which resulted in bringing together in San Francisco at the recent convention, more than 2000 delegates, 130 being from Canada alone. Every state in the Union and Canada and Australia was represented, and there were also representatives from the steam railways, electric railways, chambers of commerce, and many different organizations, together with representatives from the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce.

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## WISCONSIN CITY PLANS PUBLICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin**—With a view of civic betterment Walter Carlson, president, and Phil A. Grau, business manager, have asked the directors of the Association of Commerce to increase the budget from \$14,000 to \$350,000.

It is proposed to establish a publicity division with an appropriation of \$25,000 to advance the interests of Milwaukee from a civic, industrial, educational, commercial and economic standpoint through the newspapers and magazines.

The sum of \$50,000 is asked for a state development division to do systematic work in promoting the manufacturing, transportation, dairying and agricultural resources of Wisconsin. The belief is expressed that all that Milwaukee does to foster the interests of the state at large will be returned in good will for the metropolis.

A legislative bureau is advocated to prepare for intelligent action on subjects for state and national legislation in which Milwaukee is concerned. An industrial bureau to work for new industries and those established and a foreign trade bureau to study opportunities abroad for Milwaukee are recommended.

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HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California

"Uniform traffic law for the United States and Canada" is the recommendation of the International Traffic Association, which met recently in this city. A drafting committee is hard at work on suitable rules and regulations. When they are completed to the satisfaction of the executive board they will be presented to every legislature in the United States and to the legislature of every province of Canada.

Lieut. Daniel Sylvester, president of the association, stated that the complicated conditions caused by various traffic laws in different places led to many difficult situations. In an effort to overcome the traffic problem, the traffic officers of San Francisco came together three years ago, in a "safety first" movement.

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# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## CECIL BURLEIGH

### On Composition in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Speaking now of the larger forms, MacDowell is the man before everybody else whom we must regard as having brought the writing of music in the United States into line with the character and individuality of the Nation," said Cecil Burleigh, composer and violinist, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "MacDowell is the person who first gave the sonata and the suite, to specify two forms, a physiognomy that his countrymen could recognize as native. Before his time, men wrote frequently in imitation of the German school; since his time, they have often written in imitation of the French. He wrote, on the contrary, in imitation of no school and may be said, in brief, to have laid the foundations of an American one.

"What American composers should do, as I look at the matter, is to strive to keep up the struggle for native expression which MacDowell so successfully began. When they go after the latest idea that originates in France or Russia and merely make a striking application of it in their own writing, they use, in my opinion, a wrong and in the end a fruitless method. I am aware that the public in American concert halls seem to encourage them in the pursuit of the fancies of Ravel and Stravinsky, yet I question whether it will always be that way.

### Song Writing

"To break away from imitative habits, then, is what I hold to be the American composer's prime duty. Much besides that, however, is necessary to the realization of his best self. I can think of many men and women writing music in the United States who keep themselves as independent of outside influences as could be desired, but who set their standards low and pursue merely popular conventions. This is the case particularly in the field of song composition. There are no end of insipid American concert songs which are written, as far as I am able to discern, with the sole purpose of obtaining applause for the performer. A good many of them make a pretense at being serious, while in truth they are trivial, because they are obviously contrived with respect to climax and other features to secure an encore. The public, I am inclined to think, in its heart despises works of this sort and holds the notion of an American school of composition more or less in contempt on account of them.

"Conditions might improve if American audiences were as outspoken as, for example, British audiences seem to be. I was glad, on reading how certain American singers were received in London this summer, to find that the reviewers uttered downright disapproval whenever pieces such as I have been describing had a place on the program. The good showing of these artists in voice and interpretation did not, I was gratified to note, condone their choice of an inferior type of song. The hint of the London public concerning American standards of song writing will be heeded, I hope, by composers and publishers. Had the question arisen regarding efforts in almost any other field besides that of song, Americans should have fared better, I am sure; for American standards in orchestral music and chamber music, to name two departments, can hardly be challenged. As for that, there are a large number of admirably written American songs. If the singers who went to London had only stuck to them and left the poorer productions out.

### Violin and Piano

"A branch of composition that holds large possibilities not only for the musicians of the United States, but for those of older countries as well, is that for violin and piano. Too often composers, when writing a piece for these instruments in combination, turn out something slight, like a lullaby, with the idea that it shall be easy and that it can be used by anybody. They sketch a melody for the violin and assign to the piano merely the rôle of accompanying instrument, instead of planning an ensemble of the two instruments. For my own part, I should not think I had availed myself properly of my resources unless I had planned the two on equal terms. Indeed, it has not seldom happened that I have assigned the chief outline of my picture to the piano part.

"Today, happily, little violin music is composed for the explicit purpose of giving a player a chance to display his technical powers. That belongs to the time of Vieuxtemps, whose centenary they have been celebrating this summer in Brussels, and to the times of de Bériot and Paganini. The weakness of Vieuxtemps is that although he invented beautiful melodies, he did nothing with them. He always starts things well but never follows them out to conclusions. Wieniawski, whose activity fell within the same period as Vieuxtemps', works out his music to a goal. He makes technique a means for expression, instead of making it the chief purpose of the composition. There are composers for the violin whose works I think should be allowed to go unplayed, and chief among them, perhaps, is Ernst, writer of that F sharp minor concerto which is such a big thing technically but so shallow

otherwise. Those whose concertos a violinist can spend his attention on without ceasing are Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikowsky, and Bruch."

### ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The recent season of Grand Opera at Covent Garden has been one of the least brilliant given for years. Several things have contributed to this, but perhaps the chief factor has been the disturbed social conditions that now prevail in the metropolis. However, certain features and novelties stand out, the introduction of the Russian Ballet, which occupied practically half the season, was a great success, and the production of the Puccini "trittico"—the three one-act operas, "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi" might be justly termed unique, while the appearance of Clara Butt in "Orfeo" enabled many people to make the acquaintance of Gluck, and greatly added to the reputation of the famous concert singer.

It may be interesting to give the official list of operas actually performed with the number of times that each was presented during the season: "La Bohème," eight; "Louise," "Il Tabarro," "Tosca," six; "Gianna Schicchi," five; "Il Pescatore di Perle," "Orfeo," "Pagliacci," "L'Heure Espagnole," four; "Pelleas and Melisande," "Manon Lescaut," "Madame Butterfly," three; and "Don Pasquale," "Thais," "Suor Angelica," "Traviata," two. The Russian ballets presented have been "Contes Russes," "Pulcinella," "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," "Prince Igor," "Boutique Fantasque," "Papillons," "Le Astuzie Femminili," "Les Femmes de Bonne Humeur," "Scheherazade," "Soleil de Nuit," "Le Tricorne," "Chant du Rossignol," and "Thamar."

There is a lull in the succession of competition festivals just now, but some pointed criticism of music festivals in the north of England apropos of the recent Morecambe competition has appeared in the School Music Review. In this particular competition festival, Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland acted in various different capacities, in addition to the ornamental one of president. Mr. Fuller-Maitland was for many years the musical autocrat of The Times, but now in the days of his retirement he does his best to promote the interests of music in that part of the north country in which he has come to reside. He was one of the principal adjudicators in the Morecambe Festival and in addition acted as accompanist in some of the choral competitions. Now Mr. Fuller-Maitland has his own ideas of tempo and unfortunately his ideas did not always synchronize with those of the chorus conductors. It is an axiom that the conductor shall be solely responsible for the tempo, and it is unpardonable for an accompanist, whether at the organ or the piano, to attempt to impose his own views upon the conductor. He may be a person of great musical importance in his own sphere, and the conductor of the moment may be only a small man; but the conductor has every right to insist upon his own reading, and in point of fact it is his duty to do so because his choir has been trained in that particular method of interpretation. The sympathy of both choir and audience therefore went with one of the conductors in the competition when he stopped the performance and rebuked the president-accompanist by boldly asking, "Are you playing to my beat or am I to sing to yours?" It is a mistake to call in any outsider, however eminent, to take part in a competition. Something is bound to go wrong with the ensemble. Another kind was the introduction of special singers to perform solo passages in choral works. Every competing choir should have its own soloists and be self-contained. As it was, in one of the choral competitions, an individual singer took the solo parts with seven separate choirs conducted by many separate conductors. Here again, no matter how accomplished the singer, the character of the interpretation must suffer. Every conductor has his own peculiar beat and, if he is worth his salt, he has also his own individual interpretation.

An even more important question raised is that regarding the type of music chosen for the test pieces. In the pre-war days it may well be that the choice of music was limited in range and tending toward the stereotyped, but that is no reason for giving young people the ultra-modern compositions of composers like Cyril Scott and Eugène Goossens. The pendulum seems to have swung too far in the futurist direction, and the classics are neglected, and the noble range and standard works just beneath the classics are ignored. This, after all, is the musical foundation upon which all musical training must be built up. Young folks must learn to walk before they can hop, skip and jump with the ultra-modern harmonists who see everything in the terms of color.

ERNEST VON DOHNANYI  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ernest Von Dohnanyi, Hungarian composer and pianist, is to visit the United States in February, 1921, making a short tour under the direction of Jules Dalibert. He is to appear at a number of times as soloist with orchestral organizations and will probably appear as conductor in special concerts, presenting works of his own. In the season of 1921-22 Mr. Dohnanyi is engaged to make a long American tour. He made his last American visit 20 years ago.

## THE VIOLIN FAMILY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the medieval fiddle little is known, but of the important link between the old fiddle and the modern violin a great deal is known. The violin took shape in the fifteenth century and was the child of Italian craftsmanship, just as was the violin two centuries later. Italy in the fifteenth century was the home of music, though her singing schools were not yet fully developed, and voices were not separated into treble, alto, tenor, and bass. When this division in the natural course of things came about, a corresponding viol was constructed to harmonize with each voice and the treble viol, the tenor viol, and the viola da gamba came into being.

At first these instruments were used mainly in the services of the church to give tonality to the vocal chanting, but when part-writing in madrigal and song superseded the unison music of an earlier day, the second or third part in a vocal trio might often be taken by a tenor viol or a viola da gamba, according to the need of the moment. While the viol was an exceedingly sweet and engaging instrument, it lacked the penetration and the quality of its offspring. The violin only displaced it after a couple of centuries of unparalleled activity in musical experiment and musical development, in which the foundations of the art were well and truly laid. The contemporary catch or quatrain on the transition from the one instrument to the other is not altogether unfair:

In former days we had the viol  
Ere the true instrument had come about;  
But now we say, since this all ears doth  
wink.

The violin hath put the viol out.

### When Viols Were Popular

Nevertheless, the viols were greatly in request, not only in Europe but in England in the days of Elizabeth. Concerted music was as generally studied in the sense of an accomplishment we are led to suppose, as singing itself, which appears to have been almost universal. Gentlefolk everywhere kept their chest of viols for their guests' diversion, so usual was it to find amateurs able to perform a part in the "consorts" of that day. The chest, or family of viols, consisted of three, treble, tenor and bass, instruments in common use, only instead of being used singly each viol was doubled, so that there were two trebles, two tenors and two basses. Though the two viol and violin were made of the same two kinds of wood, the face of soft pine, the back and sides and ribs of hard sycamore or maple. The great work of the masters of Brescia and Cremona, Gasparo da Salo, Maggini, Amati and Stradivarius, was to correct a clumsy and various-shaped instrument into a thing of lightness, strength, resonance and beauty. Above all, they were artists working according to an absolute scale, and to the laws of acoustics by the fusion of the different vibrations, slow and quick, of the hard and soft woods through the medium of the ribs and sound-post, which bind the variable parts of the instrument into organic unity.

### Superior Points

The first point of superiority over the viol is the substitution of the square shoulder, which leaves the neck of the violin at right angles, and increases the volume of tone enormously. That tone is the product of the whole instrument, both back and front and ribs and varnish having an equal share. A mystery attaches to the quality of the old Italian varnish, which was a soft oil varnish, varying in color stain, but of velvety appearance and extraordinary durability, the secret of which is lost. This varnish is generally conceded to give a soft and sympathetic tone, which is by no means reproduced say in the remarkably fine but hard varnishes of the eighteenth century French violins.

Little symphonies, probably of three-part harmony, were the staple of these musical consorts made by the three related viols. When a virginal, or a recorder, or a lute, came to be admitted into the symphony, the result was known as "broken music," because it was not produced entirely by one family of instruments. Reed instruments, or keyed instruments, or bowed instruments made a "consort" or symphony, but the introduction of members of another family made "broken music." There are many references in the old plays to this broken music, the most apt and illuminating being that in the wooing of Henry V with his French-speaking Katherine: "Come, your answer in broken music, for thy voice is music and thy English broken; therefore Kate, break thy mind to me in broken English."

### Coming of the Violin

Though there was not much music of high value written for the concerted viols, the music they did actually make was of a sweet and melodious character. One knows from Dryden's reference to the "sharp violin," and from another writer's allusion to the "scolding violin" of about the same date, that the new and superior instrument was considered an unwelcome innovator by many English lovers of the viol. About the year 1700, the tenor viol and the viola da gamba had been greatly improved in both shapeliness and quality. They had lost much of their early tumbiness and had been fitted with metal sympathetic strings under the sound-bridge which vibrated with the bowing of the catgut strings above. Certain disadvantages, however, clung to them. The tenor viol, which was in the early days considered the most important of the three because it sustained the melody, the treble and bass viol being accompanying instruments only, was too big to be played effectively under the chin, and was generally supported upon the knee and bowed obliquely by the performers. The treble viol had a very thin tone, and it is believed that the invention of the violin was brought about by the necessity of superseding the feeble viol by a more powerful instrument which should also be more manageable. The viola da gamba retained its popularity long after the other viols had given place to the violin and the viola, because the viola da gamba was placed between the knees and was found efficient in the growing modern orchestra. Falstaff's allusions to the "viol da gamba" show that it was also a popular solo instrument in Elizabethan times.

It is not necessary to exaggerate the merits of the genus viol to advance a strong plea for its high importance in the development of the Italian violin, which is by general

consent the most perfect musical instrument ever constructed by the hand of man. For a long time the viols retained their hold upon the affections of English players, amateurs in particular clinging to their use long after they had been discarded by professional musicians; but they were too clumsy in shape and too imperfect in tone to stand firm in the unequal competition. Whether their development is to be credited to Germany or Italy, it is difficult to say with certainty, but the early discovery of the "waist" with its advantages in bowing and its greater elegance of shape led to the construction of the all-important corner blocks which make for resonant tone as well as for sweetness.

### The Late

These things together produced an instrument immensely superior to the lute, although the lute long retained its popularity as an accompaniment to the human voice. Less difficult to keep in tune than the lute, the viol was not as easy as the violin, for it had at least five and frequently six strings, and was tuned in either thirds or fourths. The violin, with its four strings tuned in fifths, proved much more manageable, and enabled violinists to play fuller chords and octaves. The sound-holes of the viol were either in the "C" form or the "flame-like" design, and were often not placed in the right position to produce the best results. Further experiments led to their copying of the "F" sound-holes of the Amati violin, and to the placing of them in the right relationship with the bridge and the "waist" of the violin. Two features were, however, never discarded until the viol became extinct, the thickness of the body of the instrument and the sloping shoulders which differentiate it so clearly from the violin. These sloping shoulders have survived in one instrument of the violin family only, the double-bass.

### The Double Bass

Both violin and violin were made of the same two kinds of wood, the face of soft pine, the back and sides and ribs of hard sycamore or maple. The great work of the masters of Brescia and Cremona, Gasparo da Salo, Maggini, Amati and Stradivarius, was to correct a clumsy and various-shaped instrument into a thing of lightness, strength, resonance and beauty. Above all, they were artists working according to an absolute scale, and to the laws of acoustics by the fusion of the different vibrations, slow and quick, of the hard and soft woods through the medium of the ribs and sound-post, which bind the variable parts of the instrument into organic unity.

### Superior Points

The first point of superiority over the violin is the substitution of the square shoulder, which leaves the neck of the violin at right angles, and increases the volume of tone enormously. That tone is the product of the whole instrument, both back and front and ribs and varnish having an equal share. A mystery attaches to the quality of the old Italian varnish, which was a soft oil varnish, varying in color stain, but of velvety appearance and extraordinary durability, the secret of which is lost. This varnish is generally conceded to give a soft and sympathetic tone, which is by no means reproduced say in the remarkably fine but hard varnishes of the eighteenth century French violins.

It has been well said the Strad or the Guarnerius violin is as light as a feather and as strong as a horse. No instrument is as finely tempered or as responsive to the touch. In the hands of a master it can be made to express the gamut of human emotions. In violin-playing mechanism is reduced to a minimum; the individuality of the player is reproduced. This is true of the voice also, but the range and compass and sustained tonality give the violin advantages even over the human voice.

### Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Orchestra will enter upon its twenty-first season with the concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, October 13 and 14. The usual 25 pairs of concerts will be given in the Academy of Music, under Mr. Stokowski, the conductor. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, will appear as guest conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra at the concerts of January 7 and 8, 21 and 22. The orchestra chorus, trained by Stephen Townsend, is to assist Mr. Stokowski and the orchestra in presenting Mahler's Second Symphony, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and Brahms' "Requiem." It is intended, also, to give the Brahms work at one of the orchestra's New York concerts. The soloists for the season include Sergei Rachmaninoff, Olga Samaroff, Cyril Scott, Mischa Levitski, Fritz Kreisler, Jacques Thibaud and Margaret Matzenauer. In addition to the cities usually visited by the orchestra, four concerts will be given this season in Toronto, Ontario.

OPERA IN ST. LOUIS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—On the final night of the St. Louis Municipal Theater's 1920 season of summer light opera, Mayor Henry W. Kiel appeared on the stage and announced that the gate receipts for the season were \$139,732.50, the estimated expense \$125,000 and the expected surplus, \$14,000. Last year, in 1919 there was a deficit of \$14,000. It is quite generally agreed that the most satisfactory performance of the season was that given Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" with their "Gondoliers" ranking next. Many improvements are promised for the next year. It is evident that the summer light opera has made an unquestioned place for itself in St. Louis.

## PIZZETTI

### And a Protest Against d'Annunzianism

"It is not from Ildebrando Pizzetti's particular biographical traits that we know he comes from Parma," says Alberto Savinio in La Vraie Italie. He continues: "A toller as persistent as he was obscure, Pizzetti came to public attention in a rather sudden fashion. Gabriel d'Annunzio had just finished his 'La Nave.' In order to launch his drama to best advantage, he needed music. The composers then in fashion did not inspire sufficient confidence, so the poet sought among the unknown writers the Orpheus capable of bedecking in sonorous garb the historic trepidations of the contadine Gratico and his worthy sister Basiola. But a name like Pizzetti? The poet found it mediocre and ineffective, whereupon he imposed upon his chosen composer a patronymic transformation. 'Henceforth,' he said to Pizzetti in essence, 'thou shalt call thyself by the name of thy native town.' And thus it came to pass."

"D'Annunzio is an evoker of images as well as of antiquated usage. He continues to believe that a man, in order to become famous, must name himself in the ancient fashion: Michelangelo da Caravaggio or Jacopone da Todi is first rate, and it has an effect upon the obsequious bourgeois. Did anybody ever hear of a Giovanni da Drone? Never. On the other hand, we behold an Ildebrando da Parma."

"To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio entails consequences. A specialty was hunted up for the young composer, who was as yet innocent of all renown. The modes of Greek music furnished the advertising drawing card. A clamor was raised about the name of the violinist, and he was laudable. To place oneself under the care of such a man as d'Annunzio



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Boards of Health

THE function of boards of health in the United States is necessarily executive rather than legislative or judicial. This is a fundamental fact that needs to be recognized by the entire medical profession, as well as by the rest of the public. It is contrary to true democracy for a legislature to delegate to an appointive board of health, or to a board of county commissioners, for instance, the power to make rules having the force of law. The elected representatives of the people constitute the proper law-making body. An appointive board or commission is simply for the executing of the laws so made. If executive officers had the casual power to make supplementary laws, there would be no sufficient check by the people themselves on such action. In other words, democracy requires that the making of rules shall be distinctly differentiated from the making of actual laws. A mere rule of procedure, therefore, cannot really have the force of absolute law. One of the basic points of democracy such as that in the United States is the separation of legislative, executive, and judicial functions so that each will properly balance the others.

It is interesting to see how steadily medical organizations are attempting to secure, through the various legislatures, laws giving what are called public health councils the power to pass and enforce such regulations as they wish. Thus to empower subordinate boards to draft sanitary codes and health ordinances is, of course, to place the law-making function in the hands of very special interests. The real need is for simple but explicit laws, simply enforced, without bureaucratic rule-making that is not readily responsive to the best public opinion. Whole pamphlets and books, not to speak of articles in newspapers and periodicals, have been written to suggest and urge the extension of the law-making function to boards of health. Yet there can be no real benefit even to the medical profession, and certainly not to the community, if the method is not actually in accord with the basis of democracy. The doctors themselves will be able to do their best in the interest of public health only in proportion as they are willing to concede perfect freedom of action to those who disagree with their theories and methods of procedure.

For that reason a board of health should certainly not consist entirely of doctors. A really representative board should include citizens of various interests, none of them dominated completely by one prevalent school of medicine. The average board of health, when influenced by mere theories that are constantly changing, tends ever to degenerate into a board for the actual spread of disease through suggestion and terrorization, rather than a board for the real promotion of health. To be effective at all, the board should be more versed in health than in disease. What the public objects to is the propaganda which involves the advertising of disease, and the so-called educating of the public in disease theories which never can ultimate in genuine health.

When the Department of Health in such a city as Chicago sends out to parents mandatory cards requiring that medical attention shall be given to children, it is attempting a form of coercion that cannot be tolerated in a democracy where each one is free to choose his own form of treatment. Such coercion is in line with what Dr. Frank Overton and Dr. Willard J. Denno bring out in their recent book called "The Health Officer," where they say: "Efficient health officers and officials of state departments of health are doctors of the body politic, and are trained to recognize unhealthy conditions while they are yet in the preventable stage." But the public, like a spoiled child, does not like to be examined by a doctor, or to submit to minor operations, or to take unpleasant medicine. When the officials delve into sanitary matters, a community often complains that it is hurt, or that it does not want to be bothered, or that it prefers the disease to the medicine! Local boards of health are often incapable of treating themselves. A diagnosis must usually be made and treatment suggested by the experts in the state Department of Health, and then frequently nothing is done unless the state department gently but firmly insists that the public should begin treatment." Here we have a frank statement of the absolute control which a board of health takes for granted that it has or must have. Here also we see, however, something of the sincere objections which the public will always rightly make to such domination. There will never be general public health until the "experts" are trained to recognize true health on the right basis, rather than merely "unhealthy conditions." The understanding of the actual nature of health is the only effective prevention of disease. Bureaucratic insistence on some one form of treatment, based on a theory that will be entirely discarded within a few years, can never insure improved conditions.

Boards of health, then, need to take their functions far less dogmatically. They will do well to remember that even the most modern ways of investigating disease may prove faulty, as Oliver Wendell Holmes, himself a physician, once humorously indicated in his "Professional Ballad" called "The Stethoscope Song." Legislatures, in outlining the functions of these boards, should consider not merely the ordinary medical point of view, so insistently presented to their attention through all the devices of twentieth century propaganda. Where vague, general powers have already been stated in the laws creating such boards, there will, sooner or later, have to be a revision of the present statutes. In any case, the public is fully as well entitled to try to educate the boards of health as the latter are to inculcate their plans upon the public. The public can render a genuine service to the health boards themselves by insisting on the broadest freedom. Any one profession that would try to arrogate to itself the complete control of the populace takes itself rather too seriously as an arbiter of education, and ought, therefore, itself to be rightly educated. This is the way of really wholesome progress.

### Status of British Dominions

THERE can be no question that one of the most important international issues of the present time is the gradual determination, now in progress, of that new status of the British dominions which has been one of the most striking results of the war. It is for this reason that the able statement on the subject, made recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London by Mr. Duncan Hall, is so particularly valuable and important. Mr. Hall is an authority on the subject, and the very title of the book which he published recently, namely "The British Commonwealth of Nations," shows that he appreciates what is certainly the most important aspect of the new development. For, as a distinguished dominion statesman maintained a short time ago, the British Empire is really a thing of the past. The British Commonwealth has taken its place. The British dominions have enrolled themselves as members of equal standing with all the others in the family of nations. And this status, gladly acquiesced in by the mother country, has been recognized by the outside world in many different ways, notably at the Peace Conference, in the Peace Treaty, the League of Nations Covenant, and in the International Labor Organization. It is a status that has been evolved, like the British Constitution itself, in accordance with no particular plan. As Mr. Duncan Hall well pointed out, in the interview already referred to, all concerned in the great evolution have been working "in the typical British fashion, making important decisions, when confronted with particular problems, without seeing quite clearly where these decisions are leading them."

It will be the task, of course, of the special imperial conference which is to be held in London next year, to review the whole situation, and to arrive at some decision as to how best the status already reached may be afforded just expression and recognition. That it will be an important gathering cannot be doubted. It will, indeed, unquestionably, be one of the most important gatherings in the history of the British Commonwealth, but that it will evolve any elaborate plan, dotting the "i's" and crossing the "t's" of a carefully drawn up commonwealth constitution, will not be looked for by those who have studied the course of development in this connection in the past.

The great question of the moment is the determination of the status of the British dominions in their relations to other countries outside the Commonwealth. Hitherto, foreign affairs have been the exclusive care of the British Government, but the recent appointment of a Canadian Minister in Washington shows that this is no longer the case. Already, indeed, the constitutional convention is established that in regard to national questions, that is, questions concerning some particular member of the British group of nations, the Crown shall act on the advice and responsibility of the ministry of the dominion concerned, whilst on "group questions," that is questions which involve the whole group of states, the Crown shall not act unless advised thereto by all the governments of the group. The chief task before the imperial conference next year will doubtless be the devising of machinery to give proper effect to these conventions.

### Massachusetts' Pro-League Republican

THE surprises of political vote-counting in the United States are usually well worth examination for the sake of whatever light they throw upon the drift of public opinion. A case in point seems to be that of Congressman Alvan T. Fuller, whose nomination as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Massachusetts is one of the outstanding results of the recent primaries, the effect of a surprising overturn in the election figures developed by the last 30,000 ballots to be counted in a state-wide vote. To people throughout the United States it may be of small moment that Congressman Fuller happens to be the man who figures in this result, but very many of them, without much doubt, will be interested in noting how this particular nomination indicates a preference for progressive ideas on the part of a considerable body of the electorate.

Regular Republicans in Massachusetts look for political guidance very largely to United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Not only is Senator Lodge influential in Republican Party affairs in Massachusetts, but his opposition to the League of Nations, contingent on its being made subject to far-reaching reservations, has been a matter of general knowledge and much discussion for months past. It is generally understood that few candidates are likely to win Republican favor in this State unless they have Senator Lodge's approval. Congressman Fuller, however, has been rather vigorous in his opposition to Senator Lodge. He has been notably independent in his political actions and discussions, and he has expressed his conviction in favor of the ratification of the League Covenant. Yet here he is, a successful nominee, and there is no question that his success has aroused consternation amongst the Republican regulars in the State. Mr. Fuller himself went to bed on the night of the primaries apparently believing that the young speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Hon. Joseph E. Warner, of Taunton, was safely in possession of the nomination. As a matter of fact, the voting throughout the State, lacking only a single congressional district, left the Speaker in the lead by something like 5000 votes. But that congressional district happened to be the one represented by Congressman Fuller. It included eight thickly populated suburban cities just outside Boston, and the shoe city of Brockton. Those nine cities rolled up a plurality for Mr. Fuller of almost 15,000 votes and gave him the nomination. More than that, in a year when the Republicans confidently expected to carry the State, the nominee would seem to have a strong hold upon a position that is generally regarded as the natural stepping-stone to the governorship.

Speaker Warner has publicly attributed his defeat to Congressman Fuller's eleventh-hour criticism of him on a question of legislative ethics. But it seems fair to infer that this matter could have been no more than a contributory cause to the Congressman's success. It is more to

the point to note that a so-called "Progressive" has been named over the head of a "regular"; and that, in addition to taking an exceptional attitude in favor of the League of Nations, this Progressive is the same man who distinguished himself in Congress by advocating reforms in the general procedure of the national legislative branch, with a view to securing speedier action and greater efficiency. It is barely possible that the voters in Congressman Fuller's district remember his championship of these reforms with considerable favor. They were not the sort of reforms that practical politicians have been in the habit of championing. One of them was the proposal to eliminate useless committees, to abolish seniority and sectional preferences, to have committee chairmen chosen by vote of the committee itself, this last to constitute a check against perquisites now attaching to chairmanships. Another proposal was nothing less than the restriction of the franking privilege to legitimate public uses, with a record of the kind of material franked, also of its weight and its purpose. Still another proposal was that the fullest publicity should be provided for all proceedings in committee as well as on the floor of the chamber. In addition, the Congressman advocated electrical voting as a means of saving the time necessitated by calling the roll, report by every committee within reasonable time on all matters referred to it, and the elimination of all local and private bills.

It is not to be wondered at that proposals of this sort came from a man who literally "broke in" to politics as a business-man candidate. That the voters who have known him most intimately have favored independence of the sort he has manifested is clear from his previous election to office. It remains to be seen whether his advancement to higher preferment now, in the face of opposition from regular Republicans who are lukewarm if not hostile to the League of Nations, is significant of a desire amongst the rank and file of the party for a different leadership.

### Things National in Egypt

AMPÈRE it was who tried to put Egypt into an epigram. To him it was a "donkey ride and a boating trip interspersed with ruins." But, after all, he was touching only upon things that are extraneous to the true national life of Egypt. That life is always, in essence, very much the same throughout the ages. For Egypt is a country without real change, though the mystery of which one is conscious as a dweller in the land lies far back in the past. Egyptologists may work in their libraries and excavators toil under blue Egyptian skies, striving to interpret for themselves the secret of the sphinx. But every fresh revelation in Egyptian lore only serves to bring, as it were, Today more closely in touch with the dim Yesterday of that ancient civilization.

The Past lies close at hand. Indeed, one comes upon it at every turn. It is never more apparent than when one is seated, say, on the terrace of Shepheard's in Cairo. The hotel is nicely situated on the border line between the old and the new, the native and the European quarters. Here one rubs elbows with men and women diverse of rank, of nationality and pursuit, Anglo-Indians, homeward or outward bound, British officials, officers or journalists; visitors established in Cairo for the winter, and the motley crowd of Nile-goers, largely British and American, German to some degree, at least before the war, and French and Belgian in a lesser sense. But this motley human assortment, on pleasure bent, on the track of papry or mummies or scarabaei, or filled with the purposeless curiosity of the average newcomer, is far from being Egypt as she is.

But the real Egypt is only in reality a few yards away on the pavement and the roadway below the terrace, subtly embodied in that ineffaceable oriental outdoor life to which Greek and Turk, Nubian and Bishareen, Gypsy and Syrian, equally contribute. It is there in the Arab shikari in blue galabah, in the Syrian dragoman with his braided jacket and baggy trousers; in the fellah in ragged blue shirt and felt skull cap; the gaffir, or watchman, carrying his long staff; the swarthy Bedouin, his face often half hidden in a head shawl bound with a fillet of twisted camel's hair; the native woman, her face veiled, the metal cylinder between the eyes, and wearing long trailing garments of blue and black striped cotton; the Nubian whose bare legs show like attenuated ebony props beneath his shabby garments. It is there in the water carrier bending under the weight of a full goatskin; the sweetmeat vendor with a tray of some sticky compound; the Egyptian lady mounted on a donkey and followed by an attendant, her black silk outer garment doing duty as cloak, hood, and veil. It is there in the grave sheikh riding a handsome bay Arab; the itinerant slipper peddler, whose wares dangle from the end of a pole; and the sain or running footman who, wand in hand, and attired in Greek skull cap, gorgeous gold-embroidered waistcoat and white tunic, runs swiftly in front of the smart phaeton or brougham of the tarboosh'd and frock-coated Egyptian gentleman.

And then, only to go a little farther afield, to the fringe of the desert where the market folk are coming in from the "country" with donkeys laden with green stuff and women bearing towering baskets on their heads. Trudging the long straight road bordered with acacias, the desert beyond like a plateau, with the Pyramids swimming in a greenish-gray shadow, is the unmistakable Past again. A Nubian woman passes, wearing her hair just as one sees it on the famous portrait statue of Princess Nefer-t, and a necklace of cabochon whose pattern is as old as the near-by Mokattam hills. Her little boy, perhaps, has the sidelock which was the fashion of boys in the time of Rameses the Great. On the banks of the Nile, the life of the fellah, drawing water by the aid of shaduf or sakkieh, seems all but identical with the life of the Egyptian laborer with whom one is familiar in the mural decorations of the temples. Square in the shoulders, full-lipped, light but strong of limb, brown-skinned and short-cropped, he is often the very embodiment of that sheikh of Boulak whose wooden statue has come down to us from time immemorial. Social ways in the homes, too, are but little changed. Water is poured on one's hands before meals from just such a ewer as one sees in the festival pictures of Thebes. When helped

at table, the Egyptian gentry touch the head and breast in acknowledgment, just the same as of old.

The two eras face one at every turn and blend into one. For the things national—the vital essence of Egypt—appear to go on forever, like Tennyson's brook. Egypt's masters have only made imprints in the sands, proved to be but passing phases. Egypt is always aloof, intensely itself, peeping out at the rest of the world from behind the big cage-like lattice windows.

### Editorial Notes

ABYSSINIA has trade possibilities begging on her doorstep, in the shape of a well-watered, productive plateau, and an extensive market throughout the Aden-Red Sea coastal districts. She has all the natural advantages for producing crops in abundance, and a great demand for wheat from nearby territories, to which her attention has been directed. All that is required is the introduction into her agriculture of modern methods and modern machinery. Here, then, is an opportunity for Abyssinia to put her fertile lands to greater use, to cultivate cereals on a larger scale, to enrich her treasury, to expand her commerce, and, at the same time, place herself upon a higher plane among the agricultural countries of the world.

Now the United Peanut Association of America is up in arms lest the importation from the Orient of peanuts, which have recently become an important crop in China, may ruin the peanut-growing industry in the United States. However threatening the international competition in peanuts may appear to certain farmers in the south, there are not only thousands but millions of people in other parts of the normal domestic field of the United Peanut Association of America who will welcome competition if it will provide peanuts at retail at something like the good old prices. The fact is that peanuts, some time ago, were put in the class of rather expensive luxuries, from the standpoint of the individual consumer. It is, however, a fact that they are raised in the United States in immense quantities, and in Texas, for instance, the peanut vines, or "tops," are fed to cows, while hogs are regularly turned loose in the fields to fatten on the nuts, which they are at liberty to root up, to their own complete satisfaction. Possibly the American peanut producers ought to have the protection of the restrictive tariff on peanuts and vegetable oils which their association proposes; but who will protect mere man as a consumer of peanuts?

THERE has been talk in London of removing some of the ugly old statues of Hanoverian kings which adorn many of the city's public places. Unfortunately the Office of Works now sees fit to disclaim any such intention. So Londoners must put up with things as they are. Philosophers ever, they will enjoy the humor of the anecdote of Queen Victoria which a daily paper has dug up so applicably. It appears that in Victoria's day there was some talk of removing the statue of Queen Anne, but the reigning queen heard of it and immediately vetoed the proposition with the remark, "Why, they will be re-moving me next."

WHEN Capablanca's autobiography was published, a short time ago, many people must have regretted that such mental qualities as his had not early been steered into broader channels. Now comes the news of another child chess player, Samuel Rzeszewski, still only eight years old and playing twenty simultaneous games. There is hope in the reports that he is bored with chess, and that he works out problems along other lines which call for unusual reasoning power. Of course, it is mainly Samuel's business, but will not his own reason argue against chess as his sole life work?

IT usually happens that a world's champion in a particular sport, like a prophet, is "honored" elsewhere rather than in his own country, where he fails to the extent of losing the wished for, if less inclusive, national title. Not so with W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, however, who, after defeating the best tennis players in the world in the singles championship at Wimbledon, England, some months ago, recently captured the championship of his native land. It was by no means in the nature of an anticlimax, either, for many contestants of international reputation were engaged in the United States tourney.

ATTENTION is called to the exemplary conduct of the people of the town of Totnes, in England, in the early years of the eighteenth century, when a land-tax of 4s. in £1 was imposed. It is written down in the Public Record Office that a petition was sent from Totnes saying that the inhabitants were quite prepared to pay the other 16s., if the King wished it. It is noted that since the income tax has been 6s. in £1 no one has petitioned to pay the other 14s.

A GREATLY increased interest in the drama equally discernible in large cities and small rural communities, is the discovery of the New York Drama League. That the discovery is a real one is not difficult to believe, at least for anybody who is awake to the trend of theatrical matters under the influence of the prevailing type of motion pictures. But is it really the film shows that do most to smother the drama? Or is it the feeling that plays are being ground out by machinery when they ought to be the flower of somebody's artistic impulse?

AUTOMOBILISTS, in Massachusetts, who persist in putting themselves under the influence of intoxicants and then attempting to operate their cars have only themselves to blame for the public opinion which is crystallizing for severe jail sentences instead of mere fines. Instead of condemning the damage done by automobile drivers because they were intoxicated, public opinion is beginning to condemn doubly because two offenses instead of one have been committed, one of which, at least, was deliberate.

THE minute clean government is established, "dirty politics" will be purged, and can no longer be referred to by men as an excuse for not doing their share in public affairs. The advent of the women as voters in the United States should hasten the day of clean government and campaigning. Women, as a rule, abhor dirt as nature is said to abhor a vacuum.